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Personal Stories

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

Miss Martha M. Horning, of Newport, Rhode Island, has the distinction of being legal heir each June to a red rose, this same pretty rental being given for the site of the Zion Evangelical Lutheran church at Manheim, Pennsylvania. And thereby hangs a tale that is full of romance and sentiment. Many years ago, it was in 1750, Baron Henry William Stiegel came to Pennsylvania from Germany, bringing £100,000 which he invested in iron and glass works. He had several hundred workmen gathered around him, and their convenience founded the little town of Manheim. He built himself a palatial home among their cottages, the brick being brought from England by ship, and then hauled by wagon from Philadelphia, seventy miles away.

In this house he set apart a chapel where he preached to his people in their own language for twelve years. Then, on December 4, 1772, he deeded the congregation a piece of land on which to build a church and a unique clause in the deed read, "and wielding and paying therefor unto the said Henry Stiegel, heirs and assigns, at Manheim, in the month of June, yearly forever hereafter, the rent of one red rose, if the same shall be lawfully demanded."

Twice in the good old baron's lifetime the rose was paid with all formality. Then came the revolution which diverted the attention of the congregation to other things, and the custom was forgotten. In 1891, when a new church was being built, the pastor discovered the poetic provision in the old deed. His suggestion to revive the custom met with great approval, and search was made for the oldest legal heir. This was found to be Mrs. Elizabeth Luther, of Pottsville, Pennsylvania, and with a quaint and pretty ceremony the rose was presented to her.

The payment of the old rent has since been continued, the second Sunday in June being set aside for the ceremony, and from eight to twelve thousand people come each year to witness the all day service. Not only does the stipulated rose given, but all the congregation marches by the altar and each places a red rose there in memory of the old baron and his philanthropy. In 1905 the rose was received in due form by Miss Martha M. Horning, of Newport, Rhode Island, but last year she was too infirm to appear, and the next heir in line, Mrs. J. C. Hoover, of Broadway, Virginia, great-great-granddaughter of the baron, received the rental.

The old Baron had an interesting history. From his Elizabeth forge cannons and ammunition were manufactured and sold to the Continental army in the time of the Revolution. George Washington lent him a number of Hessian prisoners to be put to work cutting wood and burning charcoal for use in the furnace. But somehow things began to go wrong with the Baron and he became imprisoned for debt under the old Colonial laws.

Later he was freed by an appeal to the Colonial Assembly, and he went back in poverty to his people to become janitor and choirmaster in the church he had given, serving in this humble capacity until his death. No one knows definitely where he is buried, but the Brickville cemetery, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, is thought to be the place. There is little doubt but that the ceremony of the rose will be continued "forever hereafter," not so much because the old deed requires it, but because the people want to keep alive the memory of the gentle old philanthropist, whose kindness and benevolence live on even though the resting place of his body is lost.

Colonel Hugh Scott, who has been more successful than any man in the army in capturing savage chiefs, both in this country and in the Philippines, owes part of his prowess to his remarkable understanding of the sign language as used by the North American Indians. He mastered it in the west in the beginning of his career. He is greatly beloved by the Indians, and is chief of several tribes. Some time ago when an apportionment of government money was made, the Indians were much grieved because Colonel Scott would not take $10,000 which they thought belonged to him as their chief. He is regarded as the foremost authority in America on many Indian matters and has given to contemporary science much valuable information.

Colonel Scott once held Sitting Bull a captive in the west, while his men were chasing several bands of rebellious Indians. Another captured leader was being held about a hundred miles from where Sitting Bull was confined, and the idea struck Colonel Scott to arrange a telephone conversation between the two chiefs, to see if between them they could not suppress the Indian insurrectionists. The connections were finally made, and the suspicious Sitting Bull led to the machine and told to talk to it. He gingerly began the conversation, listened a little startled surprise, and then deserted the telephone in disgust. He refused to renew the conversation and sat apart in speechless dejection. "What is the matter," inquired Colonel Scott. "It is that," replied the outraged Sitting Bull, pointing to the offending telephone. "It is bad enough when the white man's toy talks the pale face language, but I will not have it speak to me in the tongue of my fathers."

Mrs. Reginald de Koven, wife of the noted composer, has the most unique collection of gems in this country, justifying in their bizarre and unusual splendor the small fortune which was expended for them. In the collection are two remarkable snake bracelets, with jeweled backs, which twine about the arm in sinuous fashion. A stomacher of red stones is arranged in Arabic patterns with symbols so strange that even Mrs. de Koven has no clue to their meaning. Two jeweled anklets are displayed to visitors, to whom the enthusiastic collector laughingly deplores the fact that she cannot wear them. Her assortment of moonstones is unequaled anywhere. Some of these are set in outre designs with quaint meanings. With each frock she has weird bracelets and rings, matching in color the gown with which she wears them. Even in her home the love for the unusual has actuated Mrs. de Koven. She has tapestries from old French castles, and curtains of rare old weaves, the secret of which was lost in the looms of her grandmothers.

Of what use is fame? Mr. Justice Harlan, of the supreme court of the United States, may count his honors and ask the question. There was an old gentleman in Boyle county, Kentucky, who was filled with ambition to be elected a justice of the peace. He sought the honor so assiduously that "the boys" made it a point to beat him every two years. Then came a vacancy caused by death, and after twenty years of disappointment the old man was raised to the proud dignity of squire by the warrant of the governor.

He received his commission with its great seal and red ribbons and went to Danville to take the oath—"to qualify," as he put it. He walked into the county clerk's office with two or three of his friends and said: "Mr. Clerk, I present my commission as a justice of the peace for the eighth precinct of Boyle county, and I want you to qualify me." The clerk looked up and said: "Bill, I'll swear you in, but the Almighty himself couldn't qualify you."

A Kentuckian of great prominence in Washington was in Boyle county last summer and met the old squire, who asked: "Do you ever see anything of my old friend John Harlan up thar in Washington?" He was told that Mr. Harlan was seen frequently. He went on: "I am proud to hear John Harlan is a gettin' on mighty well. They tell me he's done been elected a jestice of the peace since he went to Washington!"

Miss Susie Davis, a young girl of twenty, is the most accurate and rapid telephone operator in the Virginia City, Nevada, telephone exchange, and she has been perfectly blind since infancy. When she first applied for the position she was told that it would be quite impossible for her to manage the immense keyboard without seeing it, as no other blind person had ever been employed in the telephone service. She persisted, and was finally given a chance. She learned every number on her keyboard so well that in a recent competition held in Virginia City to determine the most efficient operator she beat all competitors despite the fact that she could not see. She is a graduate of the school for the blind at Berkeley, California.

It is a well known fact that there is no love lost between Senator Carmack of Tennessee, and Senator Clark of Arkansas, both of whom before their service in the senate were editors of southern papers. Many wordy wars were waged in the editorial columns of the two papers, and shafts more pointed than pleasant were fired by the combatants. On one occasion Senator Clark lamented the fact that his estimable contemporary didn't fully realize the asset of his friendship. Senator Carmack replied: "We do indeed appreciate the asset of friendship, but we are not sure whether the friendship referred to is an asset or a liability."

There have been all sorts of applicants for the most wonderful memory, but the honor has at last been accorded to Richard C. Gill, the superintendent of the model department of the patent office in Waashington. Until quite recently every inventor who wished a patent had to send a small model of his invention showing exactly how it worked. These were turned over to Mr. Gill until he now has a collection of more than 800,000 models. They are not arranged alphabetically or chronologically, but Mr. Gill can tell to the day when each was sent in, what is its salient feature, who was the inventor, and, in most cases, what has been its success. All this without ever looking at any of them, except as they are submitted to him. Mr. Gill is past seventy years old.

VALUE OF EUCALYPTUS OIL

Neither Poisonous Nor Irritating, Applicable to Delicate Tissue.

The department of agriculture has issued a bulletin in which it says that eucalyptus oil is so useful and popular information concerning it is so meager that a few words concerning it will not be out of place. This oil has been during the past ten years has it been employed in medicine very extensively. Its use is now constantly increasing as its properties and medicinal value become better known.

The fact that it is nonpoisonous and used for about forty years, but only nonirritant makes it especially safe and valuable. As much of it as a fourth of an ounce has been taken internally without injury and it may be freely applied to the most delicate tissue. Notwithstanding the fact that it is neither dangerously poisonous nor irritating to the human system, it is a very effective antiseptic and disinfectant and has come to be used quite extensively for dressing wounds, ulcers and other diseased tissues. It enters into the composition of several antiseptic preparations.

The oil is also a well-known remedy for malarial and other fevers and is used in treating diseases of the hair and skin and of the stomach. kidneys and bladder, and is especially valuable for affections of the throat, bronchi and lungs.

Two Newspaper Congressmen.

"Many years ago," said Congressman Bartholdt, of St. Louis, the other day, "I was a reporter on the Brooklyn Free Press. Another reporter, whom I got to know very well at that time, was Joseph C. Hendricks. He was on the Sun. Several years later I drifted west and became engaged in newspaper work in St. Louis. In 1893 I was nominated and elected to the 53d congress. As I walked down the aisle to select my seat, I spied Hendricks in the crowd on the floor. We both observed each other at the same time.

"'Hello, Bartholdt,' said Hendricks, 'what are you doing here?'

"'Well,' I replied, 'what are you doing here?'

"It appears that we had both been elected to congress the same year, although we had been widely separated for 15 years. The most remarkable part of it was, however, that our respective careers had been almost identical since we parted from each other. He was elected to the school board in Brooklyn, and was afterward its president. I was elected to the school board of St. Louis and became its president before I was sent to congress."

THAT SUN SPOT.

On Old Sol's iridescent face
A dainty freckle lies,
Ten times as big as all outdoors,
And sometime more in size.
It's full of Kansas cyclones
And Atlantic hurricanes
And every other kind of ill
That haunts the coast and plains.
Oh, talk no more of stellar tips,
Of baleful crescent light!
No more they stand as sponsors for
Each dread terrestrial plight,
For now a modern hoodoo's got
Them strictly on the run—
A triple-plated bugaboo,
That big spot on the sun,
That makes a man unlucky
When it scowls upon his birth,
What bumps big ships together,
And what shakes the solid earth?
What brings wide open winter,
And a spring much overdue?
What hands out whiskered blizzards,
And a thunderstorm or two?
What makes the grip so mighty gay,
And other human ills?
What fosters gout, pneumonia,
And variegated chills?
What makes call money run so high
And causes stocks to slump?
What makes these runs upon the bank
And cost of living jump?
Why is the cruel financier
So cussedly perverse?
What makes the striking union man
Go rapid and get worse?
What makes the burgler burgle,
And inspires the bold Black Hand?
What started all this wave of crime
That overflows the land?
What made the Brownsville nigger get
So careless with his gun?
It's madness in the atmosphere—
That big spot on the sun.

—New York Tribune.

BRUNETIERE.

A Loss to Criticism and to the French Nation.

In the death of M. Brunetiere all Europe will mourn the loss of one of the greatest of its literary critics. The late editor of the Revue des Deux Mondes was at the head of French criticism, and French criticism during the later nineteenth century was at the center of the world. The heir to the great traditions of St. Beuve and Taine, though with strong differences of method and a profoundly divergent outlook upon life, his work possessed something of that security and finality in critical appreciation which has rarely been found on this side of the channel. In the death of this great writer Catholicism loses one of the greatest of its modern converts. M. Brunetiere was the outstanding figure in that literary reaction which in the tired end of the century, as in its tired beginnings, fell back upon the affirmations of the older faiths. He is allied with writers of such diverse tendencies as M. Coppee, M. Bourget and M. Huysmans in repudiation of principles which seemed only to end in dust and ashes. His conversion, like the conversion of Newman, was a gradual process; like Newman, also, he passed along his journey in the full glare of daylight. Men could watch the process from year to year; through Comte's repudiation of metaphysic to the famous assertion of the "Bankruptcy of Science" which excited M. Berthelot and others to such fury and so by a conviction of the historic impotence of a historic religion to a refusal to acquiesce in a godless world. In later days he has been the prime mover in the effort to reconcile the estranging forces of church and republic, and in this hazardous time his loss to the promoters of peace will be almost irreparable.—London Daily News.

HENRY JAMES.

About His Observations in "The American Scene."

They are comparing, or rather contrasting, Henry James' impressions of America with H. G. Wells' in the English newspapers and finding much amusement in the American's disappointment and the Englishman's enthusiasm. Mr. Wells, it will be remembered, threw his brilliant imaginative searchlight into the "Future of America" with a powerful stream of glorified statistics. Mr. James alludes rather disdainfully to "matters already the theme of prodigious reports and statistics—as to which I should have no sense whatever and as to information about which my record would accordingly stand naked and unashamed." On one thing, however, the two are agreed. Mr. Wells deprecated "a special skyscraper that overhangs poor old Trinity to the north," and Mr. James grieved that the "vast money making structure quite horribly, quite romantically justified itself, looming through the weather with an insolent cliff-like sublimity." The English speak of Mr. James impressions as those of a returning native of America. But the truth is that Mr. James has lived a practically British existence ever since he was old enough to be his own master and choose his environment. His father came of the Irish land owning gentry and it is with "the classes"—the people of incomes and elegant leisure in the British Isles—that all the interests of the younger Henry James have always lain.

Two things apparently shocked him a good deal—the presence of candles in boxes among the audiences of the poorest Yiddish theatres in New York and those devoted principally to wage earners and immigrants, and the absence of the church. "The field of American life," he says, "is as bare of the church as a billiard table of its central piece; a truth that the myriad little structures attended on Sundays and on the 'off' evenings of their 'sociables' proclaim as with the audible sound of the roaring of a million mice." The church may be necessary to Mr. James' act, as portrayed in his high life, and even to the Sussex scenery of his secluded little place at Rye. But except to a man who lives as Mr. James does apart from the active life even of his adopted country, the church in England itself, according to all accounts, is by no means what it used to be to the national life. Here we have Rev. R. J. Campbell, who is making such a stir among theologians on both sides of the channel, and whose recent attack upon creeds and dogmas the daily press is giving columns upon columns day by day of discussion, and whom the people hear so gladly, saying in one of his recent addresses that most of the moral earnestness of the nation and of the efforts at social redemption are outside of the churches. "To-day the churches are struggling to keep their heads above water, and it is not their doctrine but their non-theological human sympathy which is doing the work; that is the situation; the main stream of modern life is passing organized religion by." Mr. Campbell laments in this sermon the acrimonious dissension over his preaching now proceeding in the English press, but he sees in place of the church which is sinking in men's estimation "the vaster, grander fabric of the kingdom of God which will rise out of the ooze and slime of human ignorance and passion. I see its foundations rising now."—Boston Transcript.

FACE READING.

Its Certainties and Its Uncertainties.

Is it really possible to read character from the face? The general impression is that it is. Broadly speaking, this may be so. When we see a man with a chin sawed off sharp an inch below the mouth (which is open), we gather that he is not exactly a master mind. And when a beetle-browed gentleman with a broken nose meets us on a lonely road and offers to "do us in for tuppence," something seems to whisper to us that this is no curate. On the other hand, very few of us can read the ordinary man's character from his face. Many a stout fellow with a bulldog jaw is the very reverse of determined. A writer in a contemporary is pleased with this. "It is this rich incongruity," he says, "that diverts me. It is pleasant to meet a man who has a criminal face, and afterward to discover that he is a popular novelist or a respectable bishop." We note that a book has just been published entitled "The Face, and How to Read It." This volume is full of the most profound observations. We learn for the first time that the expression, "To get the hump," is derived from the "large, bulging forehead," men with this brand of forehead being apparently given to fits of melancholy. Rolling of the eyes indicates unsteadiness of character. This is a point to remember. If anybody suddenly finds his eyes beginning to roll, let him stop them at once, or he will lose credit with his friends.—London Globe.

The Editor Who Broke Loose.

E. H. Harriman, at a Gridiron club dinner in Washington, urged originality on several newspaper correspondents in a striking way.

"I'd like to see you cut adrift from old-fashioned, cut-and-dried, insincere methods," said Mr. Harriman. "In a less extreme way, I'd like to see you write with the candor of a certain Southern editor. He, on its occasion of a society marriage, broke loose from all conventions. He went too far, of course, but in spirit he was right. What he said was:

"'Miss Jane Smith was married to young John Jones yesterday afternoon. The bride is the usual type of town girl, and knows no more about housekeeping than an Indian. She is not a beauty by any means, and her laziness and vanity have caused her parents a good deal of trouble in the past. The groom is well known here as an up-to-date loafer. He has been living on the old folks all his life, and now when he needs a job, will probably have some trouble in finding one. We hasten to extend no congratulations. This couple will have a hard life while they live together, and we don't think any good can come from such a union.'"

TO ESCAPE WITH HONOR.

Pa's been runnin' for the senate,
But he won't run any more;
Forty votes were all they'd give him,
And he needed forty-four;
So the doctors have been holding
Consultations on his case,
And they've positively ordered
That he'll have to quit the race.

Dear old grandpa's been subpoenaed
To appear and testify
In an oil case in Ohio;
But the doctors say he'll die
If he doesn't take a voyage
To some far-off foreign land,
So, of course, he'll not be able
To appear upon the stand.

Now the interstate commission
Wants to question Uncle Ed,
But he's just sent for the doctors,
And they've ordered him to bed.
Oh, his pulse is something awful,
And he can't get well, they say,
Till the last investigator
Packs his grip and goes away.

It is handy to have doctors
When you need a good excuse,
And I wish that I could get one
Who was just for my own use;
I would keep him busy posting
Bulletins upon the wall,
So that after this I'd never
Have to go to school at all.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

HIGH BACK WOLF A CALLER

Distinguished Oklahoma and His Wives Visit the Editor.

Our esteemed fellow citizen, High Back Wolf, was seen on our streets recently. Mr. Wolf was accompanied by his two wives. High is a good-natured Indian, with bow legs, hooked nose and humpish back, which latter physical peculiarity in connection with his aggravated appetite for raw dog suggested his name to his compatriots on the banks of the Washita.

Mr. Wolf was caught in the lurch when the government enacted the one-wife law for the Indians and found himself surrounded with two wives and twenty-four children. High grinned good naturedly and consulted a lawyer to devise ways and means of reducing the wife surplus, but as there were no annals among the Indians to tell which wife was first attached to High Back and neither of them was willing to jar loose from his tepee without legal process High said: "Ugh, heap much wife; heap lucky Injin," and began to hustle for extra dead wohaw and canines.

Mrs. Wolf, Jr., is some four feet across the breast, with height to match; has dreamy black eyes and a cultured way of boosting her moccasins over muddy places on the Washita when wet weather comes on. We have never met the other Mrs. Wolf, but she is described as being a dark complexioned, black haired, red face, high cheekbone sister, who neither chews tobacco nor drinks. The Wolf family are well thought of by their neighbors.—Arapahoe Bee.

TREE OF EVIL OMEN.

Planted by Man Whose Only Good Trait Was Love of Animals.

The tree of Tula and the tree of the Sad Night are known throughout the world, but there is a tree in Mexico which has acquired a local reputation scarcely shady in character, says an exchange.

El Arbol Maldito is said to have been planted by a man who had the misfortune to be swallowed up by Mother Earth on account of his crimes. He was known throughout the country as un hombre muy malo. He never went to mass, never confessed his sins, nor did he have the image of a saint in his house, wear a rosary around his neck or make the sign of the cross as a respectable man should. He never gave a beggar even a centavito, and when he met a padretito on the street he did not deign to remove his hat.

Now it was rumored that this man was responsible for many murders and atrocious crimes of every description, but he was never confined in jail, because it was known that he had a compact with the devil so that whenever he invoked his majesty he was rendered invisible to human eye, or, at least, so small that he could easily escape. He was shunned by all, and he had neither friends nor relatives.

But a peculiar thing about this man was that he loved the trees, the birds and all the animals. He planted a great many trees and fed a flock of birds every morning.

It was many years ago that the event of his departure took place, but it is still remembered. Everybody on the Haciendita ranch had attended the religious services of the morning, and they were returning to their homes when a terrific noise was heard.

They rushed to the street, where it came from, and there they saw how the earth had opened up under the feet of that hombre muy malo. He was enveloped by thick flames and smoke and quickly disappeared beneath the surface of the earth.

This was considered a just punishment in view of the situation, and everyone was exceedingly pleased. While the faithful had been attending the services of the church the cursed one had nothing else to do but place a burning cigaret between the lips of an image on a big crucifix carried by an altar on the street. It was then that the convenient cavity opened up and he was engulfed by the earth.

That very day all the trees which he had planted, except El Arbol Maldito, dried up and died, and so did the birds which he had fed from his own hand. An attempt was made to cut down the tree that did not dry up, but the foolish man who made the attempt dropped dead on stepping under the shadow of the foliage. As no one had the temerity to approach and remove it the malo body had to be left there to be eaten by the crows.

Since that day many have met a tragic death under the tree. A pedestrian who went under it for shade on a summer day was bitten by a snake and died in two hours. Three men on different occasions sought shelter from rain under its branches and were struck by lightning.

A woman hanging some clothes to dry from the trunk of the tree was attacked by a goat that came from nobody knows where and was never seen again. Three years ago a little boy riding a burro led his animal to the tree. He was thrown off and kicked to death.

The last victim of this fatal tree was a man of the name of Melquiades Arevalo, who ran under it for shelter during a rain storm a year ago, and like his predecessors he was struck by lightning.

The antipathy that the peons have for the tree is such that they refuse to work in the fields for half a mile around it. Some time ago Prospero Garcia, proprietor of the ranch where El Arbol Maldito grew, resolved to have it blown up with dynamite, but no doubt he has been unable to find a man brave enough to venture near a tree which shows such symptoms of a haunted life.

Clemenceau's Personality.

His movements and gestures are quick, staccato, declares a writer in an article in Everybody's Magazine about George Clemenceau, prime minister of France. They are the material accompaniment of ideas and impulses that are "to the point." If you were to meet the prime minister of France in the boulevard today you might take his excellency for General Oku or General Kuroki come to "do" Paris. Alexandre Dumas fils used to sail down the boulevard tacking from side to side like a vessel of the Spanish Armada beating up channel under a stiff breeze. There was a leeward and a windward side of him. M. Clemenceau is like a revenue cutter, threading his steady way toward heaven knows what port, with something of a rakish air. His hat is well on the side of his head, almost resting on his left ear. He draws a stiff weed, being perhaps under the average size. His black clothes set off the white hair, the cadaverous face with its deep-sunken eyes and the white, stiff, thick mustache, which looks as if it had been positively stuck on his lip, and which falls round the curves of the mouth like two gigantic commas, set there to render his phrase more curt. This wiry, raking old gentleman, whose physiognomy is thus a cross between that of a Japanese officer and a death's head, is surely, when you meet him, making somewhither, for he was never known to loaf.

The Vicar of Wakefield

By Oliver Goldsmith

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The Vicar of Wakefield is an English classic which has given delight to generations of readers for nearly a century and a half. Time has wrought no diminution of its popularity or robbed it of its interest, and it is probable that it will continue to be read and admired, not only as long as English is spoken, but into that far time when, as the classic of a dead language, it is translated into some as yet unformed tongue.

The simplicity and purity of its literary style make a fitting vehicle for the pure and simple thought which it conveys. Goldsmith's publisher is said to have kept the manuscript in his desk for two years before he ventured to give it to the world, being doubtful of its reception. But when finally published, the book was received by the discriminating portion of the public with a consideration and praise which has endured to this day—not only unabated, but rather increasing with the years.

It is said that Goldsmith wrote the book while lying in a debtor's prison, and it is easily believable; for the author's loose life, coupled with the greatest generosity, kept him constantly in poverty and brought him to an early grave. In many things he was the very antithesis of his writings, and while he won the love of all with whom he was brought in contact, he also excited a desire to place him under a guardian. "Mr. Goldsmith was wild," said Johnson to Boswell, after the author's death, "wild, sir—but he is so no more."

Dr. Primrose, the Vicar of Wakefield, was a clergyman whose well-ordered life seemed secured against the storms of fate and the vicissitudes of fortune. His parish lay in a pleasant part of England; his affluent circumstances enabled him to live on terms of equality with the gentry of the surrounding country, and, as he had chosen his wife as she chose her wedding gown—not for a fine, glossy surface, but for such qualities as would wear well—they lived very happily together with their six children, dispensed a pleasing and open hospitality and spent their time in visiting their rich neighbors or in relieving the wants of the poor.

The children, the offspring of temperance, as they were educated without softness, were at once well formed and healthy; the sons hardy and active, the daughters dutiful and blooming.

Not that they had no cares to vex—the Squire would sometimes fall asleep in the most pathetic part of the Doctor's sermon or his lady return Mrs. Primrose's civilities with a mutilated courtesy. Boys sometimes robbed the doctor's orchard or vagrant cats plundered his wife's custards which had been set outside to cool.

The eldest son, George, had been educated at Oxford, and was engaged to marry Miss Arabella Wilmot, the charming daughter of an opulent 'squire of the neighborhood. The two girls, Olivia and Sophia, who came next in the order of birth, were young ladies whom the managing Mrs. Primrose looked upon, because of their beauty and good qualities of heart and mind, as destined for still more brilliant alliances. Moses, the second son, because he haggled over the price of everything he bought, was looked upon by the family as a prodigious financial genius, was educated at home and destined for a mercantile career. The two youngest boys, twelve years junior to Moses, were too small as yet to have careers picked out for them, and they devoted their undoubted talents to learning to read.

Suddenly all this bucolic felicity and prosperity was destroyed and swept away. The London merchant who had charge of Dr. Primrose's funds fled abroad to escape his creditors, and the worthy parson was left penniless. But the distress of the family at this news was as nothing compared with that of the lovers, for 'Squire Wilmot had one virtue, prudence, too often the only virtue left unimpaired at 72, and withdrew his consent for the marriage of his daughter with George.

Obliged to give up his luxurious home, the doctor accepted a small cure in a distant neighborhood, where his spiritual labors were to be recompensed with the use of a farm of twenty acres at small rent and fifteen pounds a year; and gathering together the simplest and most useful of his belongings, he removed his family to the new and humble habitation.

George, having been bred a scholar, was sent to London to seek his fortune, his parents never doubting that his wonderful abilities soon would restore the ruined prosperity of the family.

"I have been young and now am old," quoted the doctor, "yet never saw I the righteous man forsaken, or his seed begging their bread." They stopped at an inn on the journey, where the landlord was exceedingly polite to the vicar—the doctor having some ready money which he had obtained by the sale of some of his property at Wakefield—and exceedingly harsh with a traveler who announced that he was unable to pay his score, having the day before incautiously given all the money he had with him to the parish beadle to induce that official to refrain from having whipped a broken soldier who had been accused of dog stealing.

The benevolent doctor at once relieved the stranger's necessities, whom he found to be a short, dry man, but evidently a gentleman. He gave the name of Mr. Burchel, announced that his route lay in the same direction as the vicar's, and the next day journeyed on with the family, with whom he soon became on the most friendly terms.

He informed them that young 'Squire Thornhill, their new landlord, was a nephew of the celebrated Sir William Thornhill, once prominent in society and politics, but who, disgusted with the insincerity of the flatterers and sycophants with whom he had been surrounded, had dropped out of sight and was believed to be residing abroad. His wants being simple, the uncle had left his great estate to the enjoyment of the nephew. As for Mr. Burchel, he described himself as a poor wanderer, possessed of little means, but able at times to be of service to those even less fortunate than himself.

The stranger, who was not much above 30, seemed especially struck with the charms of Sophia, the second daughter, and when in crossing a swollen stream it happened that she was swept from her horse, Mr. Burchel plunged into the torrent after her and brought her safe to land, thus saving her life. When finally Mr. Burchel took leave of the family at the door of their new home it was easy to see that Sophia was not entirely indifferent to him, but the doctor, with all his philosophy and meekness, could not but frown upon the prospect of any such an alliance as that of his daughter with a poor and unknown wanderer, while Madam Primrose tossed her head mightily, having already resolved that one of her daughters should marry the young Squire.

They had been some months settled in their new habitation and had schooled themselves to content with their altered fortunes when the young Squire, happening to be in residence at the castle, discovered that the new parson had two beautiful daughters.

Soon he began to be exceedingly attentive to the family. Squire Thornhill was a young man whose only care for this world was the pleasure therefrom and who had a peculiar weakness for the fair sex. The young man's bold address and daring conversation were distasteful to Sophia, but it was easy to see that he had made an impression on Olivia, and as for Mrs. Primrose her head was completely turned and her air castles more towering than ever.

The doctor said: "Disproportioned friendships ever terminate in disgust. Let us keep to companions of our own rank. There is no character among men more contemptible than that of a fortune hunter, and I can see no reason why fortune-hunting women should not be contemptible too!" In fact, the doctor was seriously disturbed by the attentions of the young Squire to his daughters, had a premonition that it would come to no good, and refused to share either the hopes or ambitions of his wife.

Their chance acquaintance, Mr. Burchel, though he took care never by any chance to be near when any of the great folk from the castle were present, was a frequent visitor at the vicar's cottage, helped the family in their farming and paid for his entertainment with his labor.

Sometimes the Squire would invite himself to dinner at the cottage, sending down provisions from the castle and bringing some of his gay companions to share the feast. Once the Squire brought to the house a couple of richly dressed women, whom he introduced as town ladies of great distinction, Lady Blarny and Miss Carolina Wilhelmina Amelia Skegs.

These two ladies talked of nobody but lords, ladies and Knights of the Garter, and discussed high life and high lived company, along with such fashionable topics as pictures, taste, Shakespeare and the musical glasses. 'Tis true, they once or twice mortified the family sensibly by slipping out an oath or two, but this appeared to the simple country people as the surest sign of their distinction, though the good doctor, in his narrative says: "I am since informed that swearing is now perfectly unfashionable."

The ladies declared that a season or two in town would make the two girls perfectly entrancing, and after a second visit Lady Blarny proposed to take Olivia to London with her as reader and companion at a liberal salary and introduce her to all the best society, while Miss Carolina Wilhelmina Amelia Skegs proposed to do a like good office for Sophia.

The family was delighted at the prospect of the girls thus being provided for, while the turrets of Mrs. Primrose's air castle soared into the clouds. Good fortune seemed coming the way of the vicar's family once more, and they passed many happy hours in expectations; for the hours we pass with happy prospects in view are more pleasing than those crowned with fruition. In the first case we cook the dish to suit our appetite; in the latter nature cooks it for us.

One night, as the family were seated around the fire indulging in their pleasing anticipations, a footman came with a note from the two ladies at the castle, saying that they had hastily departed for London and had resolved not to take the girls with them, having heard unfavorable reports of them from some people of whom they had inquired. While all sat stupefied at this piece of ill luck and wondering who their traducers could be, one of the boys came running in with a lettercase in his hand, which he had found in the road. The case was quickly seen to be one usually carried by Mr. Burchel, and finding a letter in it indorsed: "Copy of a letter which I sent to the ladies at Thornhill Castle," Mrs. Primrose, in spite of the doctor's protests, opened it.

It was a leter saying that the bearer would satisfy the ladies as to the person from whom the missive came, stating that he had learned their intention of taking two young ladies to London in character of companions, and warning them not to do so, as the writer "would neither have simplicity imposed upon nor virtue contaminated."

The opprobrium might be meant by the writer, it would seem, to apply either to the ladies or to the girls; but in view of the note from the ladies the Primrose family, of course, at once considered it to be a reflection upon the girls, and the next time Mr. Burchel put in an appearance he was shown the door with many reproaches.

The parson was not quite satisfied, and his conscience bothered him a little; but the pain which conscience gives a man who has already done wrong is soon overcome. Conscience is a coward, and the faults it has not strength enough to prevent seldom has justice enough to punish by accusing.

The London bubble having burst, the vicar found that in trying to associate with the people at the castle he had run into debt; and Moses, the financial genius of the family, was sent with one of the plow-horses to a neighboring fair, where he was instructed to sell the animal. He came back with a gross of green spectacles, for which he had traded the horse, and which turned out to be mounted in silver-washed brass and absolutely worthless. The doctor now took the other horse to the fair, and, falling into the hands of the same rascals who had swindled Moses, came back with a bogus draft upon a neighbor, which that neighbor pronounced to be signed by one of the most notorious sharpers in England.

While striving to support these new affliction by the aid of philosophy and religion a greater sorrow befell the family. Little Dick came running in crying: "Oh! papa! papa! She is gone from us; my sister Livy is gone from us forever."

"Gone, child!"

"Yes, she is gone off with two gentlemen in a post-chaise; and one of them kissed her and said he would die for her; and she cried very much and was for coming back; but he persuaded her again, and they went off in the chaise."

After the first agony of his grief the doctor said: "Son, bring hither my Bible and my staff. I will pursue her, wherever she is, and though I cannot save her from shame, I may prevent the continuance of iniquity."

Leaving his distressed family in tears the wronged father went at once to Thornhill castle and demanded to see the young 'Squire, upon whom his suspicions fell as the abductor of his daughter. Thornhill received the aged minister in his usual light and cordial manner, expressed great surprise at the news of Olivia's elopement, and denied all knowledge of here whereabouts or any complicity in her abduction. But a hanger-on of the 'Squire's said that he had seen the girl on the road to Wells, where there was much gay company at the time, in the companionship of a man whose description made Dr. Primrose conclude at once to be none other than his false friend, Mr. Burchel.

With his staff and his Bible and his sorrow, the aged clergyman started on the thirty-mile tramp to the Wells, and just as he was entering the town, was met by a man on horseback, whom he had seen before in company with the 'Squire, who informed him that his daughter had appeared at the assembly the preceding evening with Mr. Burchel, and the whole company had been charmed with her dancing. They had left that morning, he said, for the races, about 30 miles further on, where, doubtless, they could be found.

On to the races trudged the broken-hearted father, but finding there no trace of his lost darling, left behind the gay company, all bent on pleasure as he was on sorrow and misfortune, and turned his weary steps homeward. But the agitation of his mind and the fatigues which he had undergone threw him into a fever ere he had proceeded far on his journey, and he was obliged to take refuge in a wayside alehouse, where he lay for three weeks before he was able to resume his journey.

Good company shortens the cut, as the proverb says, and when he set out again, falling in with part of a band of strolling players going his way, the parson attached himself to their party and fell into much agreeable conversation with the leader. From him he was surprised to learn that the plays of Shakespeare were becoming popular with the people.

"What," cried the doctor, "is it possible the present age can be pleased with that antiquated dialect, that obsolete humor, those overcharged characters?" From which exclamation—and remembering the conversation of Lady Blarny and Miss Skegs—it will be seen that while the works of the Bard of Avon furnished, along with the "musical glasses," a topic of conversation in polite fiddle-faddle, and were pleasing to the rustic audiences catered to by strolling players, men of scholarship and solid attainments, like the doctor, thought in 1766 but lightly of the works of Master Shakespeare.

At the first village where they stopped they met at the inn a pompous and argumentative man, who invited the doctor and the leader of the strollers to take dinner with him in his mansion, which was situated near by. There was a considerable company, which seemed to be made up of guests in the house, but while the host was holding forth stoutly on politics and swearing "by all my mines in Cornwall," one of the women sprang up with a shriek, crying: "As sure as death, there is our master and mistress come home!"

It appeared that the servants of the worthy Mr. Arnold had been rather outdoing their master in hospitality during his absence from home. The returned master of the house had in his company his wife and a younger woman, and before the good doctor could gather his wits the young lady had him in her arms and was asking him if he had forgotten Arabella Wilmot, once his son George's affianced bride.

Mr. Arnold, who proved to be Miss Wilmot's uncle, smiled when the doctor related to him the circumstances of his being there. At the parson's intercession the butler was forgiven; and being earnestly solicited, the good man consented to rest for a day or two the guest of the house.

Miss Wilmot asked after George, and the doctor was obliged to confess that he had heard no word of him since he went to London. She revealed to him that her heart still was true to her former love.

They all took tickets for the strollers' performance of the succeeding night, when, the leader assured them, the rest of his company would have arrived in town and they would be treated to the performance of a young man who was just making his appearance as Horatio in the play of the Fair Penitent.

To the play next night they went; but when Horatio came on the stage he gazed at the company, stammered and then remained speechless.

It was George Primrose!—thus come back from his fortune hunting in London.

Needless to say George that night was a guest at Mr. Arnold's, where he related his own adventures and heard for the first time since his departure of his family.

George had first tried literature in London, but without success, for, as he said, "I usually consumed that time in efforts at excellence which takes up but little room, when it should have been more advantageously employed in the diffusive productions of fruitful mediocrity"—which proves that prolific mediocrity had the same literary advantages in the middle of the eighteenth century that it possesses at the beginning of the twentieth.

After one or two other futile attempts upon fortune, he said, he had fallen in with Ned Thornhill, whom he had known at college, and by him been employed as a sort of companion to assist in his revels, stand godfather to the butler's children, carry the corkscrew and make himself useful in whatever way he might be called upon.

The name of Thornhill excited surprise.

"Why," said the doctor, "it can be none other than my landlord."

"Bless me!" said Mr. Arnold, "Mr. Thornhill has been long a friend of our family and we are expecting a visit from him shortly."

George then continued the recital of his other unsuccessful adventures after having been supplanted in Mr. Thornhill's service by a more liberal flatterer, until, finally, he had joined the band of strollers in which they had found him.

Scarcely had George concluded his narrative when Squire Thornhill's coach was announced at the door, and that gentleman made his appearance. The usual greetings over, the Squire took Dr. Primrose aside, and asked him how he had fared in his quest of his daughter. He expressed surprise at the old man's sorrowful account of his failure, but asked him if he had yet communicated to Miss Wilmot or George the fact of Olivia's disappearance.

On being answered in the negative, he strongly advised that he keep the matter secret for the present, "for at best," said he, "it is but divulging one's own infamy, and perhaps Miss Livy may not be as guilty, after all, as we imagine."

He said that he had called at the cottage frequently during the doctor's absence and had found the family in good health and rapidly recovering their spirits. The doctor, being still weak, consented, at the earnest solicitation of Mr. Arnold, to prolong his stay a few days more at the house, and in that time could not mistake the meaning of the address which Thornhill paid to Miss Wilmot, though that young lady scarcely noticed his attentions and devoted herself to George with all her former regard. But the more attention

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whelmed by the sincerity of the vicar's forgiveness, repented of the wrong he had done to him and others, and became his lieutenant in the work of reformation which the clergyman had begun in the jail. "I suppose," said the doctor one day to Jenkinson, "that the narration of such a life as yours must be exceedingly interesting and amusing." "Not much of either," replied the man. "Those relations which describe the tricks and vices of mankind, by increasing our suspicions in life, retard our success. The traveler who distrusts every person he meets, and turns back upon the appearance of every man who looks like a robber, seldom arrives at his journey's end." Just then a noise was heard below and a young man, dressed in a torn uniform and heavily loaded with fetters, was dragged in. It was George Primrose! His regiment had not gone to the West Indies, but was still in England, and his mother having written to him, unknown to the doctor, of Thornhill's betrayal of his sister he hastened to the castle and challenged the Squire to a duel, an act which by a recent law of parliament, was a felony. The squire had refused the challenge and had George arrested and thrown into the same prison with his father. The doctor was now told that Olivia was failing, then that she was dying, then that she was dead.

While striving to reconcile himself to the will of heaven, and sinking bodily under the weight of his afflictions so that his own death seemed not far off, news was brought him of still further misfortune. While walking near the town Sophia had been seized by a well-dressed man who forced her into a coach and drove off rapidly with his prisoner. "Now," cried the doctor, "the sum of my miseries is made up; nor is it in the power of anything on earth to give me another pang." The good man made his last exhortation to the prisoners and lay back on his straw to die. Some time before he had, at the advice of Jenkinson, written a letter to Sir William Thornhill exposing his nephew's perfidy and asking relief from his machinations. He had also, upon the same advice and moved by the distress of his family, written a letter to young Thornhill asking mercy. But to the first letter there had been no reply and to the second the Squire had returned a verbal answer that the time for a compromise had passed. As the poor man resigned himself to death his son Moses came running in with the news that Sophia had been found and was below even then, coming up with Mr. Burchel. She had, indeed, been rescued by Mr. Burchel, who happened to be passing along the road and had caught a glimpse of her as she cried for help out of the coach window. For Sophia was a muscular and determined young woman, and her captor had been unable to silence her outcries. Mr. Burchel had knocked the postilion from his horse with a stout stick which he carried, and the horses then stopping of themselves, the abductor had drawn his sword which Mr. Burchel had shivered to pieces with the same weapon with which he had done for the postilion. The doctor begged Mr. Burchel's forgiveness for the unjust manner in which he had treated him and while they were in conversation a servant of the jailer came to say that a person of great distinction, who had driven into town with a chariot and several attendants, sent his respects to the gentleman who was with Dr. Primrose and desired to know when he should think proper to be waited upon. "Bid the fellow wait,' replied Mr. Burchel. At that moment George coming into the room, drawn by the news of his sister's arrival, recognized Mr. Burchel as none other than Sir William Thornhill, whom he had seen in London.

Full explanations ensued, and Mr. Jenkinson asked if Sophia could describe her abductor. Both Sir William and Sophia gave the best description they could of the man, and Jenkinson at once pronounced him to be one Baxter, whose haunts he knew and who, he was sure, could be apprehended not far off. At the request of Sir William, who was a Justice of the Peace and agreed to hold the jailer scathless, Jenkinson was allowed to depart with two officers in search of Baxter, and, the baronet ordering a repast from the inn and Mrs. Primrose having been brought to see her restored daughter, the family sat down to such a dinner as they had not had since their misfortunes had overwhelmed them. Before the dinner was well through another message was brought from young Thornhill asking permission to appear, in order to vindicate his honor, with which request Sir William complied. Squire Thornhill entered with his usual ready assurance and explained to his uncle that he had refused George's challenge because of his veneration for the precepts of Sir William, who had frequently discoursed to him upon the sin of dueling. "I appeared, sir," continued he, "at some places of amusement with this gentleman's daughter; thus, what was levity, scandal called by a harsher name, and it was reported that I had debauched her. I waited upon the father in person, willing to clear the thing to his satisfaction, and he received me with insult and abuses.

"As for his being here, my attorney and steward can best inform you, as I leave the management of business entirely to them."

His further defense was interrupted by the arrival of Miss Arabella Wilmot, who had happened to be passing through the town, and seeing one of the doctor's little boys playing in the street, had learned from him that his father was in the prison. Hastening thither, intent upon rescuing the good man from his distresses, she was filled with astonishment at the sight of Sir William Thornhill and his nephew and overcome with emotion at the sight of George. Her arrival at this time was one of those coincidences which are constantly happening in real life, but which we neither regard nor remember, unless they happen to affect our fortunes.

They began hastily to explain to her the situation.

But Jenkinson and two jailers now appeared, having in custody Baxter, the man who had attempted the abduction of Sophia. Young Thornhill, upon seeing Jenkinson and Baxter, seemed to shrink back with terror. "What, 'Squire," cried Jenkinson, "are you ashamed of your old acquaintances?" Baxter had already confessed that he had been set upon his work by Thornhill, who had declared that he was in love with both the sisters, and having debauched the elder, had planned that Sophia should be carried to a place where she would be in his power. Jenkinson declared that he, himself, had been an accomplice of the 'squire in his abduction of Olivia. The accused young man pronounced both men to be liars and desired that his servants be summoned to refute their testimony. His butler being brought in, however, and seeing how matters lay and that his master had lost his power, corroborated the statements of Baxter and Jenkinson as to the younger Thornhill's villainies.

"From what a monster I have escaped!" cried Miss Wilmot.

"What a viper I have nourished!" exclaimed Sir William. "Mr. Jailer, set this young officer, now your prisoner, free, and trust to me for the consequences. I take it upon myself to set the affair in a proper light to my friend, the magistrate, who has committed him." George had been surprised and enraptured at the sight of Miss Wilmot.

She explained that Thornhill had told her that the young officer had married and gone with his wife to the West Indies, and in a fit of pique she had consented to marry the villain who was now exposed. Her heart, she said, had always been true to George, and she begged his forgiveness with tears. At the earnest solicitation of Sir William, of whom he stood greatly in awe, old Mr. Wilmot reluctantly consented to the union of the lovers, provided the doctor would agree to make a settlement upon Arabella, should he ever be in a financial condition to do so. Jenkinson now astonished the company by declaring that young Thornhill had a wife living. "You lie like a rascal!" cried the 'Squire. But Jenkinson, having left the room a moment, returned, leading in none other than the supposedly dead Olivia! The poor father was almost as much overcome by the joy of seeing her again as he had been at the news of her death. Jenkinson then explained that he had told the doctor that Olivia was dead for the purpose of inducing him to make his submission to the 'Squire, and put an end to the miseries of himself and family.

He also said that he had frequently been an agent of the squire's in arranging mock marriages with his victims but that in the case of Olivia's marriage he had procured a real license and a real priest for the ceremony, and had documentary evidence of the fact, which he had intended to hold over Thornhill for purposes of blackmail.

Sir William at this told his nephew to be gone, informing him that hereafter only a bare subsistence would be allowed to him, that a third of the estate which he had formerly enjoyed would be settled upon his wife, would reside with her father, and that any extra allowance which he might receive would be due entirely to her tenderness. As for Sophia, Sir William announced his intention of taking her to wife himself, a resolution to which that young lady assented with cordial readiness.

Jenkinson having been handsomely rewarded by the baronet, Dr. Primrose's obligations having been paid by the same generosity, and £40 having been distributed among the prisoners, the whole party repaired to the inn, where they sat down to supper in great spirits. The necessary licenses were procured next day and the double marriages of George and his sister Sophia, to Miss Wilmot and Sir William Thornhill, took place. But before the ceremony was preformed the doctor received news that the London merchant who had absconded with his fortune had been arrested at Antwerp, and had given up effects which were of a much greater amount than what was due to his creditors.

That night the doctor saw his family once more around a cheerful fireside, his two little ones seated upon each knee, and the rest of the company by their partners. He had nothing now on this side of the grave to wish for, and lived long to express a gratitude in good fortune which strove to surpass his former submission in adversity.

PLAYING TO THE GALLERY.

We scoff at the man who is playing
To the gallery day after day;
We sneer at the glib politician
Who starts after office that way.
We hear him addressing "the peepul,"
And we turn from the scene in disgust,
But the gallery whoops and elects him,
And in him reposes its trust.

We laugh at the best selling novel,
We smile at the tawdry romance,
But the gallery gladly accepts them
And give to our books not a glance.
We merely eke out an existence
While he who produces the trash
Is placidly living in splendor
And calmly securing the cash.

The player has learned that he triumphs
If the gallery deigns to applaud,
And he knows that he fails if his acting
Has not stirred the heart of the god.
We madly go chasing the rainbow
And babble of art, in our pride,
While the ones who are steadily pleasing
The galleries push us aside.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

Reason Enough.

"You look worried," said one gilded youth. "I am," answered the other. "My father has conceived the idea of trying to cut my allowance down low enough to keep people from saying I have more money than brains."—Washington Star.

The Sunday School.

A STORY WITHOUT A HERO.

The International Sunday School Lesson for March 17 is, "Jacob and Esau." Gen. 27:15-23, 41-45. The Golden Text is, "Lying Lips are an Abomination to the Lord: But they that deal truly are his delight." Prov. 12:22.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

None of Shakespeare's dramas is so well known, nor so interesting, as the old drama from Genesis of the plot of Rebekah and Jacob to deceive Isaac and to deprive Esau of his heirship. The story is one that civilization learns in childhood and never forgets; and its interest is as fresh just now, when it is the theme of the world's Sunday school study.

This is a drama without a hero. It has conspiracy and disguises and the elaboration of plotting; it has pathos and passion, love and hate, but no one of its four characters is either hero or heroine.

The Cast.

Isaac: A patriarch, son of Abraham and inheritor of the promised land of Canaan. He is now 137 years old, and his powers are fast failing. His eyesight is practically gone. He still cares for the pleasures of the table, and has a love for venison that scarcely conforms with his age and dignity. He loves valor—in other men, prizing in Esau the active qualities which he himself lacks. He is a mild, compliant person, still accustomed to being managed by his more vigorous wife. He is so weak in character that, despite his own misgivings and senses, he allows himself to be easily imposed upon by a known liar, simply because he has not the force to "make a scene." His deathbed lacks the grandeur which he has only once achieved in life, namely, when in boyhood he allowed himself to be bound upon the altar as a sacrifice by his father Abraham.

Rebekah: The woman in the case. Wife of Isaac, mother of Esau and Jacob. She is a strong-willed personage, used to having her own way, for which, of course, her husband is partly to blame. Like many women since, she is governed by her prejudices, rather than by a sense of justice. She is partial to her younger son, Jacob, and correspondingly blind to the virtues of Esau. There has been many a heart-burning in the family tent because of her unfairness to the first-born. But she preferred the "smooth" Jacob, as he describes himself; for he is master of all the polite ways by which a schemer can ingratiate himself into a woman's affection. Often she has circumvented Isaac in the interest of her favorite, and she is an early exponent of the vicious motto: "The end justifies the means." Yet she has the self-immolating mother heart. For Jacob's sake she would run any risk, dare any curse, thus resembling Nero's mother, who cried, "Let him kill me, but let him reign."

Esau: Hairy, red, and a man of the fields. Impulsive, primitive, simple and strong. He is dominated by the elemental passions. For a good dinner he would exchange his prospects of a noble future. He cares for a life of pleasure, in virile fashion, it is true, loving the chase and the joys of the open air. He is an untamed sort of creature, despising conventions, and at no time qualified to adorn parlor society. He is a brave man, with plenty of sheer, brutal courage, but rather slow-witted and without subtlety. In his ingenuousness and gullelessness he is an easy tool for his scheming brother. Nevertheless, there is the making of a great man in him. His filial devotion shows itself, even though in crude ways; perhaps it is more truly a fact about Isaac than about Esau, that "Isaac loved Esau because he did eat of his venison." But surely the father's heart feeds also on the attention this shown him by his son.

Jacob: "The supplanter," so named at birth, and true to his name. A suave, shrewd, far-seeing schemer, who prefers to reach all his goals by subterranean means. He is as keen-witted, as selfish, and able to wrap his mother and other persons about his fingers, as suits his own advantage. He loves the quiet ways of seclusion, rather than the open; no reflection of the clear, blue sky shines in is character. For he is the first to embody the principle, "Business is business," which adage conveniently covers no end of unscrupulousness. He has only one compunction: that is, lest he should be caught at his despicable tricks; for, like most mean men, he is a coward. He cares as little about deceiving his blind old father as he does about cheating his simple-minded brother out of his birthright, provided he can keep out of the strong hands of the latter.

The Scene.

These four rather unprepossessing characters played their parts amid a setting that should suggest only peaceful, noble thoughts. The family were shepherds, farmers and hunters, dwelling in tents in southern Canaan, a goodly land. The old sheik, Isaac, had not only sufficient worldly goods for all he wants of himself and his sons, but he had plenty besides, and was a rich and powerful chieftain.

Having drifted through a long life, turned by every obstacle, he had at last come to a quiet old age, where he waited in blindness for the end. One gift he had to bestow before dying—his paternal blessing upon the oldest son, making him head of the family and heir to all the promised blessings which are to come through Abraham. At this point there enters upon the stage envy, covetousness, craft, deceit, wifely disloyalty.

The Plot.

The plot, in a word, was to foist the favorite son of the mother upon the father to receive the blessing intended for Esau. Once before the two brothers had come into conflict; when Esau, hungry from the chase, had besought food from Jacob, and the latter had stipulated the birthright as the price. It is always a bad bargain when appetite trades with avarice. Esau showed himself unworthy of his sonship, and Jacob showed himself unworthy of his brotherhood. One proved as contemptible a thing as the other, save that sin of impulse and passion may be counted less than one of cold and deliberate purpose.

In the present instance, Isaac, hungry, had sent Esau for some venison, promising him the blessing upon his return. Rebekah overheard, and plotted with Jacob to disguise him in Esau's clothes, covering his hands with the skin of a kid, the soft, short hairs of which would resemble Esau's hairy hands. Rebekah proved herself the bold and the mastermind in the conspiracy, Jacob merely following out her directions. He was timorous; she not at all.

Then followed a heap of lies upon lies, such as amaze an Anglo-Saxon. I am writing these lines while in the Orient, and again and again I have sighed for a week at home among people who tell the truth. In the east lying is as natural as breathing. Caught red-handed in it, your Oriental is not abashed; he simply has not truth in the inward parts; and a traveler in these lands often recalls that it was of orientals that the Psalmist most naturally said, "All men are liars." One great difference between Christian and non-Christian peoples is that the former generally tell the truth and despise the liar; the latter habitually lie, and cannot comprehend the mental processes of men who so stupidly tell the truth.

The Acting.

Into the tent where the gray and feeble patriarch lay came the disguised Jacob, with not a shred of filial respect upon him, as false as his raiment. He bore a mess of savory imitation venison, which Rebekah had prepared. Opening his lying lips he said:

Jacob: "I am Esau, thy first born; I have done according as thou badest me; arise, I pray thee, sit and eat of my venison, that thy soul may bless me."

Isaac: "How is it thou hast found it so quickly, my son?"

Jacob: (Glibly, not balking at gross irreverence) "Because Jehovah, thy God, sent me good speed."

Isaac: "Come near, I pray thee, that I may feel thee, my son, whether thou be my very son Esau or not. (Evidently the old man had encountered Jacob's tricks before. Then, as the bogus heir drew near:) The voice is Jacob's voice, but the hands are the hands of Esau. Art thou my very son Esau?"

Jacob: "I am."

Thereupon, while disregarding his own convictions, Isaac ate the mock-venison, drank the wine and imprinted a kiss of favor upon the giver, bestowing upon him the coveted blessing thus:

Isaac: "See the smell of my son
Is as the smell of a field which
Jehovah hath blessed:
And God give thee of the dew of heaven,
And of the fatness of the earth,
And plenty of grain and new wine;
Let people serve thee,
And nations bow down to thee;
Be lord over thy brethren,
And let they mother's sons bow down to thee;
Cursed be everyone who curseth thee,
And blessed be everyone that blesseth thee."

The Denouement.

Gratified, gleeful and yet fearful, Jacob hastened from the tent as quickly as possible to tell Rebekah of the success of their ruse. Scarcely had he gone out when, close on his heels, came the real Esau. That was a narrow escape for Jacob. Then came the dramatic climax, when the first-born, skillful hunter that he was, having gone afield and shot a deer while the plotters were cooking a goat and dressing up Jacob in his masquerade, entered the tent bearing the savory dish that his own hands had prepared.

Isaac: "Who art thou?"

Esau: "I am thy son, thy first-born, Esau."

Isaac (raising himself and trembling very exceedingly): "Who, then, is he that hath taken venison and brought it me, and I have eaten of all before thou camest, and have blessed him? Yea, and he shall be blessed."

A loud, hoarse, fierce cry sprang from Esau's throat, causing Jacob to cower and shake in the tent where he whispered with his mother. Rage, disappointment, vengence all commingled in Esau's exceeding great and bitter cry. Then, in frantic voice he pleaded, "Bless me, even me also, O my father!"

Isaac: "Thy brother came with guile and hath taken away thy blessing."

Esau: "Is not he rightly named Jacob (the supplanter)? for he hath supplanted me these two times; he took away my birthright, and behold, now he hath taken away my blessing. Hast thou not reserved a blessing for me? Hast thou but one blessing, my father? Bless me, even me also, O my father!" And Esau lifted up his voice and wept.

Isaac (sorrowfully): "Behold, away from the fatness of the earth shall be thy dwelling,
And away from the dew of heaven from above;
And by thy sword shalt thou live, and thou shalt serve thy brother;
And it shall come to pass when thou shalt break loose,
That thou shalt shake his yoke from off thy neck."

Outside the tent the family retainers were gathered with straining ears. Jacob, as he heard the outcry, and listened to the reports brought from the center of the encampment by Rebekah's messengers, trembled in helpless dread. But Rebekah, still masterful and dauntless, sent him out of the way for the present, and soon, when Isaac's concurrence in her plan had been secured, she bossed him off to his Uncle Laban's in Haran, until danger should be past.

Esau, who could not forsee that his father's words would have fulfillment in the distant future, when his descendants, Antipater and Herold, should rule over Jacob's line, raged in impotent wrath, with hatred in his heart. And his words, which, as will be later seen, boded ill for Jacob, were "The days of mourning for my father are at hand; then will I slay my brother Jacob." Thus cunning, deceit and unlovely family disagreement made of one brother a fugitive and of another an avenger.

Beauty and Its Bacillus.

They say that a man of science on the continent has discovered the bacillus of beauty. All you have to do is to get inoculated or infected, and then—. But the suggestion is perhaps not polite. It is kind to assume that you are already sick of this disease, and to express a hope that you will never recover. There is some humor in the notion; imagine the conversations. "Oh, have you heard? Mary is ill again." "Good gracious, what is it? "Oh, another attack of beauty." "Terribly catching, isn't it? How did she get it this time? I hope she'll get over it safely."

But fancies of such fascinating conversation must not beguile us from a sternly scientific treatment of the subject. It is difficult to believe that beauty is one with only one bacillus. "The crimes of Clapham," as Mr. Kipling has informed us, are "chaste in Martaban," and similarly the beauties of Clapham would be reviled as by the Martaban smart set. The beauty of China has feet on which she cannot walk. The beauty of the Orient is apt to weigh twenty stone. Not to proceed to horrid details concerning the nose rings and chignons a la bone of African Venuses, we have only to look at home to see that one man's beauty is another man's caricature. The typical English fair is made in a different mould from the beauty of France, and the charms of Gretchen are of another pattern still. Can one poor bacillus produce such different effects?

Probably, in fact, is not a definite quality at all. When Paris undertook to decide which of the three goddesses was the most beautiful, he was fatuous beyond a reasonable allowance for young men. No person of sanity, even male, would undertake to arrange beauty in an order of merit. So many marks for the nose, so many for the mouth, and points deducted for a smirk—to that sort of thing no one could be expected to submit with any self-respect. Goddesses in a fairy tale are, of course, allowed conduct which would be impossible to mortals in a world of sin and strife and influenza. We, who are not goddesses, and lack alike ability and inclination for the part, may do well remember that there are a thousand-and-one ways of being beautiful, and that there is sure to be some insignificant creature who thinks the ugliest of us Helen of Troy. Beauty is just as much in the eye as in the object. There was Browning, who professed that from any Venus of the sculptor "we turn to yonder girl that fords the burn," and my Lord Byran, being of the same mind, professed to have seen "much finer women ripe and real than all their nonsense of a stone ideal;" but then a man of letters of our own day has publicly proclaimed his belief that the Psyche in the museum at Naples is more beautiful than any walking woman. It is not only a question of statues either. How many of us have been permitted a vision of loveliness only to wonder "what in the world people can see in her."

These things are a mystery, but they are a mystery of a comfortable kind. Beauty and quality which could be estimated exactly like our weight some of us would be very miserable. And the beautiful heavyweights would be abominably conceited. As it is, everybody is permitted if she so please to consider herself as the weight that she thinks lightly of. It is always a bad bargain when appetite trades with avarice. Esau showed himself unworthy of his sonship, and Jacob showed himself unworthy of his brotherhood. One proved as contemptible a thing as the other, save that sin of impulse and passion may be counted less than one of cold and deliberate purpose.

Letter That Waited 17 Years.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

"I often heard other people tell how it felt to receive a message from the dead," said C. M. Browning, a Cleveland traveling man, "but never experienced it myself until about three months ago. One day about three months ago I walked up to the Warner house, at Chillicothe, O., the first time that I had been in the hotel in nineteen years. The moment I scratched my name on the register I became aware that the clerks behind the counter were eying me with interest. After closely scrutinizing my signature on the register, one of them inquired: 'Are you the C. M. Browning who stopped at this hotel in 1887?' I scratched my head a moment and replied that I believed I had been a guest about that time. 'Well, if you're the same man,' the clerk said, 'there's a letter that's been awaiting you for some time.' I asked for the letter, and after about an hour's search in the attic of the hotel, they found a letter yellow with age and covered with dust. I quickly recognized the handwriting on the envelope as that of my father, who died fifteen years ago. I opened the envelope. The enclosed letter contained nothing but information regarding family matters. It was written two years before my father's death. Of course, I saw my father many times between the time of his writing the letter and his death, but he never mentioned having sent it to me, and you can see, therefore, why the receipt of it seemed to me like a message from the dead."

DRUDGERY.

Dull drudgery: "gray angel of success;"
Enduring purpose, waiting long and long,
Headache or heartache, blent with sigh or song;
Forever delving 'mid the strife and stress
Within the bleak confines of your duress
Are laid the firm foundations deep and strong,
Whereon men build the right against the wrong,
The toil-wrought monuments that lift and bless.

The coral reefs, the bee's o'erflowing cells;
The pyramids; all things that shall endure;
The books on books wherein all wisdom dwells,
Are formed with plodding patience, slow and sure.
Yours the time-tempered fashioning that spells
Of chaos, order, perfect and secure.

—Nixon Waterman, in Appleton's Magazine.

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GOATS LIKE HIS PORTRAIT

Entertainer at St. John's, Newfoundland, Has Bad Luck With Posters.

Life during the winter months at St. John's, Newfoundland, is, in the nature of things, dull, but occasionally an American theatrical or variety company risks the passage across and does something to enliven the inhabitants.

Some years ago a well-known English entertainer arrived at St. John's and his agent had the whole place extensively billed with his attractive posters and expensive litho-portraits. The next morning not a scrap of billposting was to be seen. Furious, the entertainer went to the billposter and demanded what had become of his printing. "It's them blank goats," replied the billposter. "The goats?" "Yes; they likes my paste better than anything, but I'm going to put up another lot and my boy will go round with a bill and keep 'em off till they gets dry."

Up went a fresh lot, but the goats did not give them an opportunity of getting dry and the entertainer during his walks saw his portrait being licked off the walls and fences by the hungriest and most audacious goats he had ever met in his travels.

THE RAID OF THE SKY PATROL

(Being an Aerial Episode of the Antigambling Crusade of 1910.)

Aeronauts once upward shot,
In an aeroplane,
To seek a safe and quiet spot
Where spying would be vain,
And where Dame Chance her best and worst
Of luck in games could send—
They tried aerofaro first,
And poker towards the end.

But soon some fly-cops as they flew,
In their aerotram,
Were told to raid the gamester crew
By an aerogram.
"They're playing high," the message ran,
"At least a mile or two."
Aeroclubs the fly-cop clan
With earnest purpose drew!

Though otherwise the fly-cops planned,
The gamblers flew atop;
They dropped a dozen bags of sand,
And sandbagged every cop.
Then, not content, they further tried
To spoil their every looks
By fishing for them o'er the side,
With anchors as their hooks.

At last the law's aerostat
Was hooked by one deft cast,
But ere they knew where they were at
The fly-cops held them fast.
With parachutes the gamblers dropped;
But Fate is stern and hard—
Each gamester's earthward journey stopped
Inside the prison yard.

—Harper's Weekly.

BEAUTY EXCOMMUNICATED

There was to be witnessed in every parish church of the city of Murcia yesterday a scene mediaeval enough to recall Scott's Fair Maid of Perth, and the scene between the Glee maiden and the friar. There is, it appears, in Spain a lady variety artist whose beauty is supposed to be sufficient to constitute an exhibition in itself. This lady, still further to accentuate the fearful nature of the incident, billed herself as the "Bella Fornarina," presumably after Raphael's famous picture. Sad to state, the lady's notions of professional decorum have not been as beautiful as her features, and wherever she has appeared there have been grave objections to her bearing on the stage. On her appearing at Murcia they soon became clamorous, and yesterday the climax was to be reached by the reading in every parish church of a sentence of excommunication launched by the bishop against "La Bella Fornarina."—London Globe.

Chief Cause of the Poverty of the English City.

The land of Great Britain has not been valued for the purposes of taxation since the year 1692. Two centuries ago her great cities had not yet appeared. London was but a more than a village in comparison with its present proportions. Thousands of acres of land, now occupied by stately structures, were then farming land. They are still assessed as farming land. In two centuries the valuation of the land underlying the metropolis has not been incressed for purposes of taxation. The local taxes paid by the London land-owners directly are about the same today that they were in the seventeenth century.

The city of New York, on the other hand, revalues its land every year. In 1904 the naked land was appraised at $3,697,686,935. On this valuation taxes in excess of $50,000,000 were collected for city purposes. This is probably fifty times the amount collected from the land of London, whose population is twice that of New York, and whose site values are probably not far from six billion dollars. The explanation of such an anomaly? Those who own the land in Great Britain also control parliament. They form the house of lords. They pass all laws relating to taxation. Through this control they legislate into their own pockets an enormous sum, which, if land were taxed as is done in New York, would amount in London alone to a hundred million dollars a year. This is one hundred times the amount now collected from the land owners. When we find such a control of legislation by a class in America, we call it "graft."

It is against such misuse of government that President Roosevelt, Senator La Follette, Governor Pingree and Senator Colby directed their energies in their struggle for equitable taxation. But England accepts this condition without protest or at most complains of it as class legislation. But this is not all. Local taxes are collected from the tenants directly. They are paid on the rental value. The landlords pay practically nothing. Thus the poor of London are made poorer by a hundred million dollars a year than they would be if taxed as in the city of New York. This explains in part the unparalleled poverty, misery and degradation of the English city.—From "The American and British City," by Frederick C. Howe, in Scribner's.

Held to His Bargain.

A. H. Smith, the general manager of the New York Central railroad, said of a financier the other day:

"It is no wonder the man has succeeded. For the sake of money he would do anything. There is a story there is all about his youth. They say that when he was a burly young farm hand in Pennsylvania, a back tooth fell to aching, and he tramped to Walusing to have it out. The dentist pushed him back in the operating chair, stuck a cork between his jaws to keep them open, and examined the sore tooth carefully. Then, frowning, shaking his head, he selected his biggest and most substantial pair of forceps.

"'Is that going to hurt, doctor?' said the farm hand, looking anxiously at the tremendous forceps.

"The dentist answered with a smile:

"'Well, if it doesn't, we won't charge you anything.'

"And he rolled up his sleeves, hooked the forceps on to the tooth, put his foot against the arm of the chair for a brace, and—oh, it was horrible.

"But all through the horrible ordeal the young farm hand neither howled nor groaned nor grunted. Like an image he sat. Indeed, a kind of smile flickered from time to time over his face.

"When the tooth was at last out, the dentist said compassionately:

"'It didn't hurt so very much, did it?'

"'Hurt? Why, it didn't hurt at all,' said the farm hand.

"And he took leave without paying, holding the dentist to his bargain."

Farmstead

Questions for Answer.

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible:

Will someone who uses a driven well tell me how to get the sand out without taking up the pipe? Have used mine two years and it is more than half full of sand, which makes the pump work hard and throw a small stream. The pump is over the kitchen sink, which makes it difficult to take up 26 feet of pipe.—T., Clymer, N. Y.

I would like to have full directions from somebody who has had experience how to prepare a hot-bed suitable for sprouting watermelons for early planting in sod. Can muskmelons be planted in the same way? How shall I go about it?—G., Laotto, Ind.

Will some reader of the Farmstead give me a harmless remedy to stunt a pup's growth? I have a pup that is part spaniel, and I do not want her to grow large. She is six weeks old. I will be pleased to have a harmless remedy.—J., Glenville, W. Va.

Our plum trees do not bear. What shall we do?—L., Gas City, Ind.

My chickens are losing the feathers off their necks. Will somebody tell me what is the matter and what to do?—R., Jefferson, O.

I would like to know something about field peas, or cowpeas, as none are raised in this part of our state. Do they have to be planted every year? Are cowpeas and field peas the same? Would they grow to advantage in Central West Virginia? Would be pleased to have somebody answer my questions through the Farmstead columns.—S., Long, W. Va.

Remedy for Pinworms.

If S., Jackson, Mich., will use the following he can cure his mare of pinworms: Get a package of strong tobacco and give the animal, at each feed, as much as he can hold between his thumb and two fingers; also about one ounce of salt, both to be mixed with chop or oats. Give at every feed until cured. This is an absolute remedy for pinworms, and it would be well for persons having horses to cut out this receipt and preserve it for future use.—S., New Bethlehem, Pa.

Salt for Warbles.

If M., Big Stone Gap, Va., will rub salt on the backs of his calves he will get rid of the grubs.—A., Lewisburg, W. Va.

For Lice on the Horse

F., Benien Springs, Mich.: For the lice on your horse try this: Get 25 cents' worth of arsenic and put it in two or three gallons of lukewarm water and wash the horse with it. That will solve the lice problem. We have had experience, and find this a sure cure. But keep the chickens out of the barn.—A., Salinas, Cal.

Sheep in Orchard.

If S. will get tarred paper and cut it into pieces large enough to go around his trees from the ground up to the limbs, sheep will do very little, if any damage to the trees, but on the other hand, will do lots of good. Sheep are the very best scavengers that can be placed in an orchard. They will eat all the wormy fruit, and will keep the grass down, is a harbor for insects and mice, cropped close. Some use fine wire netting, but it costs more than paper. The paper is a protection against borers and rabbits as well as sheep.—M., Delaware, O.

Chicks and the Brooder.

D., Rockford, O.: Chicks will get along without the brooder as soon as they are well feathered, or at about the age they should be weaned from hen, much depending on the weather. If an indoor brooder is used they can be removed from it sooner than from an outdoor brooder, provided they are allowed the brooder house. I prefer a brooder to hens.

M., Bolivar, Va.: My experience with incubators differs somewhat from that of A., Greencastle, Ind. I can raise the strongest chicks from a hot-air incubator. Perhaps A. had a poor hot-air machine. An incubator must have a good regulator and double walls to run at an even temperature. In all cases follow the directions. Regulate the machine before putting in the eggs. It would be well to run the incubator several days, or until it will hold an even temperature night and day. Fill the lamp in the morning and regulate it while cooling the eggs. There are any number of good incubators made and sold on trial.—W., Sugar Grove, Pa.

Wintergreen Plants.

If H., Florence, Neb., will send me his name and stamps for postage I shall be glad to mail him a supply of wintergreen plants free of charge.—W. M. Balch, Parrottsville, Tenn.

The Color of Eggs.

A recent bulletin from the department of agriculture on the color of eggshells says:

"It is a matter of common observation that hen's eggs vary rather widely in color, ranging from a clear white to a decided light brown. Domestic poultry have descended from several wild strains, their various breeds being formed by numerous crossings. The color of the eggshell, it is generally believed, is a characteristic which has been transmitted from the early ancestors of our modern breeds.

"There is no apparent relation between the color of the shell and the composition of the egg, although there is a popular belief in some localities that the dark shelled eggs are 'richer.' That there are no differences in the physical properties and chemical composition between brown shelled and white shelled eggs was shown by investigations carried on at the California and Michigan experiment stations, this work having been summarized in earlier publications of this department.

"The color of the shell has, however, an effect upon market value, and brown shelled eggs bring the higher price, for instance, in the Boston market and the white shelled eggs in the New York market. In England the preference is decidedly in favor of the tinted eggs.

"One great advantage which all breeds producing tinted eggs possess is that they are in general better winter layers than the varieties producing white shelled eggs, this being perhaps due to the fact that they are usually very good setters and mothers, and so obtain a rest during the spring and summer months."

Organic Plant Foods.

Plant foods exist in the soil in soluble condition as well as in the form of inert mineral matter. Plants, to accomplish their life, to arrive to the state of being organic, have absolute need of that which is the result of the decomposition of other vegetable or animal organic matter spread upon the surface of the earth. Some plants are largely beneficial, as there are plants which, although imparting to the soil a part of their nourishment, by the means of their roots left in the ground, appropriate to themselves also a great quantity of atmospheric matter by means of their leaves, such as carbons, and have, besides this great advantage, that even when they are carried out of the field they leave more organic matter than they have consumed for their growth. It is laregly owing to this admirable property of certain plants to produce more organic matter than they absorb from the earth that it is possible to maintain the fertility of a piece of ground in rendering to it only a part of that which it has produced. If plants were nourished only by the humus spread upon the earth farming would be compelled to replace the production which cannot be converted into manure by a proportionate quantity of vegetables cultivated in another piece of land, and if the strength of the vegetation should diminish even little by little, the money used for the cultivation of the soil would eventually be lost. Fortunately for the farmer, he can increase the quantity of plant food in his soil by growing crops to be plowed under, or by adding barnyard manure and fertilizer, the advantages thus afforded being within the reach of all.

Passing of the Big Hog.

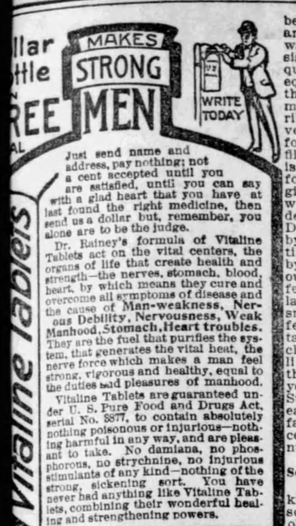
A few years ago there was a demand for heavy lard hogs. Now the tendency is toward smooth, even hogs of medium weight, of from 225 to 250 pounds of early maturity. Hogs of this weight should be free from surplus fat, possess smooth shoulders, hams moderately heavy, a firm flesh with flanks well down so as to furnish a large development of belly meat. The back should be of good length, width and smooth, showing an absence of large patches of fat above the hams. The best cuts of the hog are taken from the back, loin and sides, hence the importance of good length and depth of the sides. The careful breeder of pure-bred swine keeps informed on just such points and aims to produce in his herd those qualities that most nearly produce the market demand. The scrub hog has no place on the farm and shunned the packer and his trade have called for a certain type of hog, it stands the hog raiser well in hand to meet the demand through careful breeding and feeding. Medium weight hogs, through the demands of trade, have dispossed of the oldtime 500 or more-pound lard hog.

Flax for Stock Feed.

The prevailing price of concentrated foodstuffs is arousing the interest of farmers in the question of growing more flesh-forming foods. Many stockmen who have used oil meal extensively in the past are considering the proposition of growing their own flax, so that it can be fed without first having the oil extracted. This is a practice that I can not recommend too highly. I have found from practical experience that an acre or two of flax will prove one of the most profitable crops that can be grown. On ordinary soil there will be a yield of about twenty bushels per acre. This may be used in feeding calves, young stock and any other class of animals which may for any reason be out of condition. Flax is not only a food, but is one of the very best tonics that are available. —Iowa Homestead.

Grafting.

The apple is commonly grown from grafts inserted on seedling stocks during the winter and planted out in the nursery in the spring. The method used is what is called the whip and tongue graft, says the Practical Farmer. The tap root of the seedling stock is cut at the crown in a long sloping cut with a slight tongue c



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QUESTION BUREAU ?

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Brass Is Obtained.

Editor Question Bureau: Please tell where brass is obtained. Is it mined? If so, where? Tell all you can about brass, and when and by whom discovered.—M. M., Golden Pond, Ky.

Brass is an alloy of copper and zinc. Formerly any alloy of copper was called brass. The best brass consists of 60 parts by weight of copper to one of zinc; and when the latter is in greater proportion, compounds are formed called tombac, Dutch gold, and pinchbeck. The advantages which lead to the extensive use of this alloy in the arts consist in its bright yellow color, its hardness, and the facility with which it is cast. On the other hand, ordinary British brass, composed as stated above, is not malleable when cold, and therefore all articles made from it must either be cast or turned. In order to remove this disadvantage, the alloy has been made differing from the ordinary British brass, by having a larger proportion of zinc, which has the effect of producing a compound combining all the valuable qualities of brass with the property of being malleable when hot. The proportions in this case are about three parts of copper to two of zinc. Brass is sometimes mixed with about two per cent of lead to enable it to be more readily filed, a work that requires to be turned or bored. The lead has the effect of hardening the brass, so that the turnings break short and the tool is thus prevented from being clogged. In order to resist the action of the air on brass, this is to be coated with a covering of metal that is not so easily oxidized. The process is first to bring the brass to a clean face by repeated immersions in nitric acid and then to cover it with a thin alcoholic solution of shellac. Brass is manufactured on a large scale, chiefly at Bristol and Birmingham, England, and at Holywell, in North Wales. Brass was well known to the Romans under the name of orichalcum. They took advantage of its resemblance to gold in robbing the temples and other public places of that precious metal. Thus Julius Caesar robbed the capitol of 3,000 pounds weight of gold, and Vespasian despoiled the temples of their gifts and ornaments, and replaced them with this inferior compound.

"Salome."

Editor Question Bureau: Please tell me what you can about this new opera "Salome?—E. R. W., Palms, Mich.

A brief description of that part of the opera which has won for itself the condemnation of the public will be enough for us to tell: The work is in one act and a single scene represents a terrace in the court of the palace of Herod. Within a banquet is being served, while without the soldiers are keeping watch in the court by moonlight. Presently Salome comes from the banquet hall, escaping the noise and the glances of Herod, and is startled by a voice that proceeds from out of the depths of a cistern at the back of the terrace. She asks the young Captain Narraboth, who is enamored of Salome, who is confined in the cistern, and learns that it is the prophet, John the Baptist. She cajoles the young captain into commanding the cistern to be opened. John appears, and reviles Herodias, the mother of Salome and the wife of Herod. Immediately she becomes fascinated by the holy man. His unwasted appearance appeals to her and she extols the beauty of his hair and mouth. Each time she is refused, and the frantic Narraboth, in despair, stabs himself and falls at her feet. She does not heed him, but continues to plead her love for John the Baptist. He proclaims her accursed and descends again into the cistern, and Salome vents revenge.

Herod, Herodias and their followers now appear on the terrace. The voice of John the Baptist, denouncing Herodias, comes from the cistern. There is wrangling, and Herod, distracted, begs Salome to dance for him. She refuses, and he vexes, offering her anything she may wish. Salome asks Herod to swear an oath to keep his promise, and then prepares herself for the dance. After she has danced before Herod she asks for the head of John the Bantist. Herod tries to bribe her with the promise of other presents, but she demands the head of the prophet. Herod commands that the head be given her, and the neadsman descends into the cistern. Salome crouches on the edge of the cistern to listen; and, a few moments later, the arm of the executioner extends from out of the well holding the severed head of John the Baptist. In triumph Salome takes this and gloats over it, confessing her love and bewailing the fact that these lips had been refused her. Herod, listening in amazement, remarks to Herodias: "She is a monster, your daughter." Salome kisses the lips of John the Baptist, and at this Herod, unable to control himself any longer, shouts to his soldiers: "Kill that woman!" They crush her under their shields, and the curtain drops.

The Toboggan.

Editor Question Bureau: Kindly tell us what a toboggan slide is. We know of nothing of the kind in the West.—U. B. Lompoc, Cal.

Toboggans originated with the Indians, who used them for hauling packs over the snow, and the name is still applied to a class of sleds drawn by dogs. The Canadian toboggan was a sled formed of a single piece of wood, curved up and backward at the front end. It was commonly from five to eight feet long, about or 16 inches in width if formed of one piece, or wider if formed of two. The toboggan of today is chiefly used in the sport of coasting, a popular pastime in Canada and other countries in high latitudes.

Macaroni.

Editor Question Bureau: Please give a description of macaroni, giving details as near as convenient.—L. T., Edon, O.,

Macaroni is an Italian invention. It is a peculiar paste or dough prepared from wheat flour and manufactured into tubes or ribbons. The grain grown in the more southern countries of Europe is said to possess a greater amount of gluten, and is therefore better adapted to the manufacture of macaroni. The wheat, after being washed, is freed from the husks and ground in water mills, when hot water is added until it is of the consistency of stiff dough. Five different qualities of flour are obtained by an equal number of siftings, the last giving the finest and most delicate that can be made. To reduce the dough to tubes or ribbons a hollow, cylindrical cast iron vessel is used, having the bottom perforated with holes or slits. When this is filled with the paste a heavy iron plate is driven by a powerful press, which forces the paste through the holes and gives it the shape of the perforations, the workmen cutting off the pieces of the desired length as they come through. During this process it is partially baked by a fire made under the cylinder. Sometimes the flat pieces are formed into tubes by uniting the edges before they are thoroughly dry. After being hung up for a few days they are ready for use. The largest tubes are called macheroni, the smaller vermicelli, and the smallest fedelini. Macaroni is prepared for the table by boiling and baking with grated cheese, and is in common with vermicelli and the other varieties much used in the preparation of soups. During recent years the use of macaroni in the United States has largely increased, and is now eaten by all classes. Numerous macaroni factories have been established in this county. The United Sta'es imports annually from Italy over 500,000 boxes.

Sons of the American Revolution.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you kindly give some information about the society called Sons of the American Revolution? What is its object? Also give the name and address of the secretary.—C. B. A., Shepherd, Mich.

The national society of the Sons of the American Revolution was organized in New York, April 30, 1889, and chartered in Connecticut in 1890. Its purposes are the same as those of the older organization, the Sons of the Revolution, which was incorporated in 1884. The latter organization declares its purpose to be to "keep alive among ourselves and our descendants the patriotic spirit of the men who, in military, naval or civil service, by their acts or counsel, achieved American independence; to collect and secure for preservation the manuscript rolls, records and other documents relating to the war of the revolution, and to promote intercourse and good feeling among its members now and hereafter." A California society of descendants of revolutionary patriots, entitled Sons of Revolutionary Sires, was organized July 4, 1875, having reorganized and changed its name in 1893, has been admitted to membership in the Sons of the American Revolution. A formal movement by the society and the Sons of the Revolution toward a union was attempted in 1892, and again in 1897, but was not successful. The total membership of the organization is over 10,000. A. Howard Clark is the secretary of the organization. He may be addressed Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C.

Postal Employes' Salaries.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you tell us something about the bill increasing the salaries of postal employes. Did it pass, and under its provisions what will railway postal clerks receive? Do rural mail carriers receive an increase of pay?—D. M. J., Somes, N. Y.

The postoffice appropriation bill passed and has received the signature of the President. The bill provides that after June 30, 1907, clerks in offices of the first and second class and carriers in the city delivery service shall be divided into six grades as follows: First grade, salary $800; second grade, $800; third grade, $900; fourth grade, $1,000; fifth grade, $1,100; sixth grade, $1,200. Clerks and carriers at first-class offices shall be promoted successively to the fifth grade, and clerks and carriers at second-class offices shall be promoted sucessively to the fourth grade. Under the new law first-class offices are those with receipts above $40,000, and second class are those below $40,000. Under the new law all clerks in first and second class will start at $800, and will then be advanced under compulsory promotion, one grade each year, until they reach the $1,100 grade. Many of those already in service will jump immediately after July 1 to $1,100. After the $1,100 the giving of $1,200 salary is not compulsory, but optional with the department, and will depend upon the money available annually, but up to $1,100 the promotions under the law are to be compulsory.

Under this new law all rural free delivery carriers will receive, beginning July 1, 1907, $900 a year, being an advance from $720.

The bill provides the following salaries for the railway mail service: Eleven division superintendents at $3,000 each, 11 assistant division superintendents increased from $1,800 to $2,000 each, 5 assistant superintendents increased from $1,800 to $2,000 each, 19 assistant superintendents increased from $1,600 to $1,800 each, 126 chief clerks increased from $1,600 to $1,800 each. All railway mail clerks getting $1,... or less will have $100 added to each of their respective salaries, making $1,600 the highest class. Those who will get this increase, and their salaries as increased, are as follows: 260 clerks, Class 6, at $1,600 each; 1,250 clerks, Class 5, at $1,500 each; 630 clerks, Class 5, $1,400 each; 1,960 clerks, Class 4, at $1,300 each; 5,600 clerks, Class 3, at $1,100 each; 2,200 clerks, Class 2, at $1,000 each; 910 clerks, Class 1, at $900 each; 800 clerks, Class 1, at $800 each.

The following provisions have been placed in the law in connection with the railway mail clerks' salaries: "That the postmaster general may allow a clerk who is sick leave of absence with pay, his duties to be performed without expense to the government, during the period for which he is granted leave, not exceeding 30 days in any fiscal year.

"That the railway mail clerks on entering the service shall receive the salary of the lowest grade, and no clerk shall be advanced more than $200 in any period of one year's service."

Grotta del Cane.

Editor Question Bureau: I send you a question which I am anxious about. It is not answered in the book in which I found it. I am a teacher and this question is in one of the adopted books, Krohn's Hygiene. I brought it before a body of teachers, a county superintendent and others, but could get no information; have also examined an encyclopedia, but could not locate the places. The question comes with another—"discuss fire damp, black damy, choke damp," etc. It is this: "Locate and give facts concerning the Grotta del Cane and the Upas valley."—S. G., Euchee, Tenn.

Grotta del Cane is a grotto near Pozzuoli, six miles west of Naples—"grotto of the dog"—so named because the carbonic acid, collecting near the floor of the cave, will kill a dog, while a man, being taller, escapes. The carbonic-acid gas collected in the grotto is dangerous to animal life.

While we have no geographical authority for the exact location of "Upas valley," we assume that reference is made to a valley in Java, where the upas tree, Antiaris toxicaria, grows. It is one of the largest of Javanese trees, having a cylindrical stem 60 or 70 feet high below the branches. Upon incision a poisonous milky juice flows from the trunk, concreting into a gum, which is mixed with other substances to form one kind of arrow-poison. The action of the poison is first purgative and emetic, then narcotic, destroying life by convulsions. When this tree was first made known extraordinary stories were told about it on the authority of a surgeon in the service of the Dutch East India company, near the close of the 18th century. He represented that the emanations of the upas tree killed from animals that approached it, even birds that flew too near it falling dead; that criminals condemned to death were allowed as an alternative to go to that tree and collect some of the poison, only two out of 20 ever returning; and that he had once killed from the tree returning that the tree was in a valley, with no other tree or plant within 10 or 12 miles of it, all being a barren waste, strewn with human and other bones. He also said that out of a population of 1,600, who were forced by a civil war to take refuge within 12 or 14 miles of the tree, only 300 were alive at the end of three months. These stories were later disproved. The poisonous emanations from the tree appear to have a similar effect to those of our poisonous ivy and sumach, and to affect some persons and not others. Several botanists have since collected specimens without harmful results.

George Read, Patriot.

Editor Question Bureau: Please give a biographical sketch of George Read, signer of the declaration of Independence and the United States constitution.—J. D. C., Viroqua, Wis.

George Read was born in Cecil county, Md., September 18, 1733. He had early advantages and began the practice of law at Newcastle, Delaware, in 1754; became attorney general of three counties, and was a member of the provincial assembly from 1765 to 1774. He predicted, in 1765, the future supremacy of American manufactures, and as a king's officer early called the attention of the British government to the results likely to follow its colonial policy, and while in the assembly drew up an address to George III., which that monarch is said to have twice perused. He was sent, in 1774, to the first continental congress, where he was chairman of the first naval committee, and where he maintained for a while a conservative position, but later became clear and positive for liberty. He framed the constitution of his own state, presided over the convention which adopted it in 1776; codified the Delaware laws; was vice president of Delaware in 1777, acting as president or governor for nearly a year, and held other responsible positions. Read, with only two others, had the honor of affixing their signatures to the petition of the first congress to George III., the declaration of independence and the constitution of the United States. Read was sent to the United States senate in 1789 and 1791, but resigned in 1793, becoming chief justice of Delaware. He died at Newcastle, Delaware, September 21, 1798.

Senator Hemmenway.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you give a biographical sketch of Senator Hemenway? Is he a native of Indiana?—L. P., New Carlisle, Ind.

James A. Hemenway, United States senator from Indiana, was born at Boonville, in the Hoosier state, March 8, 1860. He was educated in the common schools and admitted to the bar in 1885. From 1886 to 1890 he was prosecuting attorney of the second judicial circuit. From 1895 to 1905 he represented the First Indiana district in congress. January 18, 1905, he was elected to the United States senate to succeed Charles W. Fairbanks, who assumed the vice presidency. Senator Hemenway's home is at Boonville, Ind.

Actors in White Tragedy.

Editor Question Bureau: Please answer the following question in the next issue of the Weekly Blade: Are the principal actors in the White tragedy, Stanford White, Harry K. Thaw and Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, members of any church? If so, what church?—J. W. M., Killbuck, O.

We cannot answer that question. We have no means of knowing whether any of the parties mentioned belong to church.

The Brazil-Nut.

Editor Question Bureau: Give us all the information you can about the Brazil nut.—J. S., Richardson, Wash.

The Brazil nut is not lacking in names; it is called castanea, cream nut, Para nut and niggertoe. It comes from the seeds of two species of Brazilian trees. The better known species is a tree which often attains a height of 150 feet and a diameter of 4 feet. It has bright green, leathery leaves, two feet long and six inches wide, and cream-colored flowers, followed by very hard-shelled fruits about six inches in diameter, containing about twenty three-sided, wrinkled seeds, which are largely exported from Para and from ports of French Guiana. They are used for dessert and confectionery and for the manufacture of expressed oil used in oil painting, lubricating and lighting. The tree is of little decorative use. It covers extensive tracts in northern Brazil, and is especially abundant along the Amazon and Orinoco rivers. The seeds of the monkey-pot tree, known as sapucia nuts, are considered superior to Brazil nuts, but are not yet commercially important, owing to the distance they must be transported from the interior of the country.

The House of Lords.

Editor Question Bureau: I beg leave to ask you how the house of lords of the English parliament is selected—by election by the people or by appointment by the crown? Can a man be a lord and not go to parliament? An answer to this will settle an argument.—J. S. T., Paducah, Ky.

The house of lords includes the spiritual as well as temporal peers of Great Britain. Bishops are supposed to hold ancient baronies under the king, in right whereof they have seats in the house. Some temporal lords sit by descent, some by creation; others by election (by members of their order), since the union with Scotland in 1707, and with Ireland in 1801. Scotland elects 16 representative peers for each parliament, and Ireland 28 temporal peers for life. In 1830 the number of names on the roll was 401; now there are more than 550. About two-thirds of the hereditary peerages were created during the last century. There are 20 Scotch and 64 Irish peers who are not peers of parliament.

The nobility of England date their creation from 1066, when William Fitz-Osborn is said to have been made earl of Hereford by William I. Peers of England are free from arrest for debt, as being the king's hereditary counsellors. A peer cannot be outlawed in a civil action, and no atachment lies against his person, but execution may be taken upon his lands and goods.

Schuyler Colfax.

Editor Question Bureau: Please give a biographical sketch of Schuyler Colfax.—M. W., Quaker City, O.

Schuyler Colfax was born in New York, March 23, 1823. In 1836 he removed to Indiana, where in 1845 he acquired a newspaper at South Bend, and made of it an influential Whig journal. He was elected to congress in 1854 by the newly formed Republican party, and re-elected until 1869, being twice chosen speaker. In 1868 he was elected vice president of the United States, in Grant's first term. He was implicated, his friends claimed unjustly, in the Credit Mobilier charges of 1873, and he spent the rest of his life in political retirement, making public appearances only on the lecture platform. He was founder of the Rebekah branch of American Odd Fellowship. He died at Maukato, Minn., January 13, 1885.

Red Cross Societies.

Editor Question Bureau: In regard to the Red Cross society, please tell us about its origin, object, present officers, membership, etc.—W. W., Marshall, N. C.

Red Cross societies is a general name for societies formed for assisting the wounded in time of war, so named because their distinctive badge is a red cross on a white ground. Such societies have been established in all civilized countries as the result of an international conference, held at Genoa in 1863, which was followed next year by an international convention agreed upon at the same place. The first war to bring the Red Cross service into activity was that of 1866 in Germany, Austria, and Italy. The National Red Cross is an American body incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia, October 1, 1881, and was reincorporated April 17, 1893, for the relief of suffering by war, pestilence, famine, flood, fires, and other calamities of sufficient magnitude to be deemed national in extent. The organization is under the Geneva treaty. The American National Red Cross was incorporated by congress in 1905. William H. Taft, secretary of war, is president; treasurer, Charles H. Keep, assistant secretary of the treasury; secretary, Charles L. Magee, Surgeon General Robert M. O'Reilly, of the U. S. army, is chariman of the central committee.

Bliss Carman.

Editor Question Bureau: Please give a sketch of Bliss Carman.—J. C. M., Bethlehem, Pa.

William Bliss Carman is a Canadian poet and journalist. He was born at Fredericton, N. B., April 15, 1861. He was educated at the universities of New Brunswick, Edinburgh and Harvard, and has since done much journalistic work for New York and Boston papers. In 1903 he became editor of the Literary World. He has published a number of volumes of verse.

Miscellaneous.

A. R. M., Culbertson, Mont.—An article on Virginia was printed in these columns February 7. Please refer to it. We cannot repeat.

J. H., Woodland, W. Va.—The Mammoth cave is not inhabited by animals.

J. C. C., Mifflin, Pa.—The sun shining at midnight in Arctic or Antarctic regions is called the "midnight sun."

C. E. A., Kibbie, Mich.—Taxidermy is an art that requires study and skill. We can't teach it in these columns.

F. M. B., Tillamook, Ore.—An article on opium appeared in these columns recently. Refer to it for answer to your question.

B. W., Willow Grove, Tenn.—Private secretaries of congressmen get $1,200 a year. They are paid by the government.

D. E. S., Salisbury, N. C.—From your question we assume that you have taken the statement that "the sun never sets on American soil" literally. What is meant by that rather figurative expression is that while territory of the United States in one part of the world may be in darkness, in another it is daylight. This condition was made possible when the United States acquired possession of the Philippines.

W. H. M., Bolar Bath, W. Va.—Explanations of the "Virginia debt" have been made in these columns. The story is too lengthy for repetition. It came about through the separation of West Virginia from Virginia. The debt has been repudiated.

F. H. G., Meek, Neb.—The carrying of United States mail is let to the railroads on contract entered into periodically. We are not familiar with the rates, etc.

W. P. K., Clinchport, Va.—If you have building stone and sand within easy reach, we are of the opinion that stone would be cheaper than concrete for your school building.

A. M., Malheur, Ore.—Bisbee, Ariz., is a mining post town of Cochire county. It is on the Arizona & Southern railway, 90 miles southeast of Tuscan. It has extensive copper mining and smelting industries. The population is about 7,000. Douglas is in the same county. We have no particulars concerning the place.

N. A., Lima, O.—We can give no sketch of any person by the name you mention.

L. C. O., Port Jefferson, O.—The estimated population of the earth in 1891 was 1,479,729,400. The population at the time of Emperor Augustus, in 14 A. D., was placed at 54,000,000.

B. M. F., Burrton, Kans: The Jamestown exposition will open May 13, 1907. It has frequently been announced in these columns. The address of Jamestown Exposition company is Norfolk, Va.

J. W. H., Fordsville, Ky.: We cannot give you the formula you ask for.

C. C. B., Norwood, O.: If you will kindly read the rules of the Question Bureau you will readily see why we cannot reply to your questions.

R. F. R., Dalton, Neb.: Your question is one for an attorney at law to answer.

H. M. Clearfield, Ia.: Something less than 2,000 miles, we believe, is the greatest distance telephoning can be done in the United States. It is not possible, at the present time, to telephone across the Atlantic ocean. Although a system of ocean telephoning has been invented, it has never been put to use in this country.

M. A. H., Lincolnville, Ind.: We are unable, at this time, to give you the information you desire.

C. T. R., Tiffin, Ia.: "Did the Prince of Wales rescue the liberty bell from a dirt-heap during his visit to this country in 1860?" He did not.

S. D., Stryker, O.: Your question cannot be answered with any near approach to accuracy. To give the number of crimes committed, which are attributable directly and indirectly to intoxicating liquors is impossible.

W. G., Beallsville, O.: The length of the Kiel canal, in Germany, is 60 miles; depth, 28 feet; width, 197 feet. We know nothing about its regulations.

Social Boredom.

Mrs. Hetty Green, in an interview in New York, condemned the excesses of modern society. "And with all these excesses," she said, "with all these swimming parties and monkey dinners, and horse teas, what is the result? A fashionable hostess greeted a young man at a dance.

"'So glad to see you,' she said. 'But where is your brother? Why didn't he come, too?'

"'He couldn't,' the young man explained. 'Only one of us could come. So we tossed up for it.'

"'Tossed up!' How delightful!' cried the hostess. 'And you won!'

"The young man yawned and answered absently:

"'No; I lost.'"

WHERE LITTLE HOPE IS.

Great East Side "Hotel" Home of "Human Derelicts."

Frowning fortress-like down on the squat buildings of the East Side is the home for unfortunate men, the refuge of the incompetents. It is a great barrack prison of a building, imposing in its massive lines compared with the low-roofed structures that cluster about its base, for all the world like the villages that still cover at the foot of the mediaeval castles of Europe. Like some famous old castle, too, it has many stories of torture and mental agony to tell. In and out of its doors in a ceaseless stream tramp hundreds of men who, in almost every characteristic, would belong to the age of intellectual and moral nakedness—men who are unable to grasp the facts of today or to keep step with the march of events.

For $3 a week it is possible to live in this place and know no physical deprivation, and there are many that live there for that satisfaction. Two days they work as laborers and five they sit in the halls and try to discuss the affairs of the world.

Possibly fewer languages were heard at the Tower of Babel than go to make up the human discord in this house, and surely fewer strange oaths. Hearing a man called a blank, blank, blankety blank in provincial Portuguese, or to be regaled with a description of the habits of his great-grandfather and how he managed to squeeze into the world in pidgin Fijii has an awe-inspiring effect, and one is startled into removing one's hat before such forceful knowledge of Darwinian genealogy.

But scattered sparsely in this unhomed homogeneous pool are men who, through force of circumstances, find it a haven of refuge. Men who have not the courage to "live it down" and men who are trying to "forget" come here expecting to stay one night. They see others come and go, but themselves remain.

Haggard and morose, they sit in the corners approaching and approached by none, fearing to seek the solitude of their narrow rooms, and so, watching the madding crowd, they allow their unleashed fancy to roam through the past, stopping at the mile posts of their lives and at each one forcing their attention to what may have been accomplished or what was done when the tide flowed full at the flood. The men who acquire the habit of indulging in such philosophy of hopelessness usually end their lives by drowning.

But this great assembly place for human derelicts is called a "hotel," and is said to have harbored many a man for a night or two who has gone forth and made a name for himself.

SAMMY.

Two years old and going on three,
Square and chubby and bold was he.
Gladly he heard his mother say:
"Don't bother me child; go out and play!"

For out on the street were other tots,
Vaguely forming their baby plots.
And babies are better chums, God knows,
Than a sobbing woman who sews and sews.

Out on the street, where traffic swirled,
Sammy dreamed of a strange, new world,
For the street joined a hilltop, far away—
A hill that he meant to climb some day.
But the street car man was large and gruff,
And the teamster man had troubles enough.
So they paid no heed to Sammy's shrill:
"Please, Mister, take me up the hill."

He asked a man in a touring car,
But the man was busy, as tourists are;
He asked a coachman in livery trim,
But the coachman only glared at him;
He asked a mounted policeman, too,
The mounted policeman shook his head
And over the pavement swiftly sped.
But Sammy was brave and pleaded still:
"Please, Mister, take me up the hill."

One fine morning—the air was clear—
Sammy thought that the hill seemed near;
And while he was hailing a truckman grim
His baby feet proved false to him.
And the people knew, as the car ground past,
Sammy had climbed the hill at last.
—W. F. K., in the New York American.

Indirect Persuasion.

On a vacant lot in West Philadelphia and down in a hollow made by raising the grade of the streets newly opened through some old farming land there were observed the other day two men huddled over a tiny fire, which was fanned by the same wintry wind that blew through their long and flowing whiskers. One of the knights of the road was eating something out of a tin can, and the other was reading a newspaper. Could any thing that channel for the Delaware," said the reader, "for less money than the subway would cost. I'd get a lot of gold dust and salt the bottom; put it light on the surface of the bottom and squirt it in with a force pump so as to make more gold the deeper you went. This need only be done in one spot. Then I'd have some one discover that spot and begin to dredge out the gold. The city could then sit back and take in money for permits to dredge, and the channel would soon be cleared out all the way down without further expense."—Philadelphia Record.

MORE "BLOCKS" THAN "SYSTEM"

I'm fond of excitement and danger,
I've courted them many a year,
And nothing could be any stranger
To me than a feeling of fear.

I've fought with the man-eating tiger,
My Beryl, for bloodthirsty miles,
I've bathed the length of the Niger
With hundreds of fierce crocodiles.

I've acted as guard on a bear-ship,
'Mongst bruins designed for a zoo,
I've been up four miles in an airship,
With Santos-Dumont and a crew.

I've been through six long wars, and I've a
Fair hunch I will go through some more,
I've served out my time as a diver
Far down on the sea's bottom floor.

I've lived with the South Island peoples,
Where cannibal tendencies lurked,
I've shinned high up on church steeples
And held by my teeth as I worked.

I've played graphophones till aweary
In all of the flats of New York,
Been off on three trips with Lieut. Peary,
Sung "God Save King Edward" in Cork.

In short, I've been fearless, dear Beryl;
Through all my life I have played,
So blithely, with every known peril.
But now—O my dear, I'm afraid!

For I start on a two-hour journey
On a road (ah, I know how this shocks!
My will, dear, is with my attorney)
Which is "fully protected" by blocks.
—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

City in a Volcano.

About 20,000 people live in the crater of an extinct volcano in Japan. They dwell in this pit-like town, surrounded by a vertical wall 80 feet high, rarely making a journey into the outer world, and practically forming a little community by themselves.

Instantaneous photography shows that a horse at full trot often has all four feet on the ground at once.

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Man Medicine has cured thousands upon thousands—of weak men. Man Medicine will cure you; restore you to full strength.

Man Medicine cures vital weakness, nervous debility, early decay, discouraged manhood, blood poison, brain fag, backache, prostatitis, kidney and bladder trouble and nervousness.

You can cure yourself at home by Man Medicine, and the full-size dollar package will be delivered to you free, plain wrapper, with full directions how to use it. The full-size dollar package free, no payments of any kind; no receipts; no promises; no papers to sign. It is free.

All we want to know is that you are not sending for it out of idle curiosity, but that you want to be well, and become your strong, natural self once more. Man Medicine will do what you want it to do —make you a real man.

Your name and address will bring it; all you have to do is to send and get it. We send it free to every discouraged man. Interstate Remedy Co., 296 Luck Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

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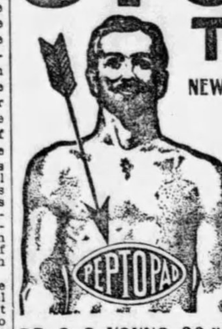

PEPTOPADS cure Stomach and Bowel troubles of almost every form and stage, in either sex. They relieve soreness, strengthen weak stomachs give you a keen, hearty appetite. If you suffer from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Catarrh of Stomach, Heart Fluttering, Nervousness, Sour Stomach, Headache, Belching, etc., just fill out the coupon below, mail it to me, and I will send you by return mail, ABSOLUTELY FREE, a full dollar's worth of my remedy. It will give you quick relief. No matter how long standing your case may be, cut out the coupon and mail it right today.

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GUESSING.

Everybody's guessin'; dat is how it 'pears to me;
An' some o' dese yere questions is as hard as dey kin be.
So many ahguments is handed out, both day an' night,
Sometimes you isn't positive dat you knows black f'um white.
It kind o' jars you when you think yoh comfort or distess
Depends on how you goes an' does yoh choosin', mor' or less.
Dar's weepin' an' dar's smilin; dar is sorrowin' or song,
'Cause some of us is guessin' right an' some is guessin' wrong.

Dar isn't any tellin' 'bout de time it's gwineter take
Befo' Fate makes you came an' settle up foh a mistake.
Perplexities an' doubts keeps comin' up on every hand
Until you feels jes' like a expert witness on de stand.
So, when I sees some fellow creature in a sorry plight
I ain't a-gwinter shake my head an' say "It serves 'im right."
De questions keep a-risin' as we's journeyin' along
An' some of us is guessin' right an' some is guessin' wrong.
—Washington Star.

A Christmas Victim.

Marshall P. Wilder, the famous humorist, related at a Christmas dinner a striking personal experience.

"When I was a boy in Geneva," he said, "I was once taken through a hospital for the insane that was not far from the town.

"Many strange, many terrible things I saw in this hospital, but what affected me most deeply was the sight of a young man, of intelligence and refined appearance, who sat with his head in his hands, mumbling over, and over, and over, from morning till night.

"'I can't strap it round my waist, and it won't go in my pocket. It isn't an automobile horn, because it won't blow. It isn't a lamp, for it won't light. I can't put it on my feet, and it will not go over my head. It is neither a fountain pen, a pipe, nor a gentleman's barometer. It looks like a golf glove, but it is not a tennis racquet. I can't——'

"'Turning away, I asked the keeper the young man's history.

"'Ah, sir, a sad case,' the keeper said. 'One year ago that there young man was prosperous and happy-wived—the finest puzzle inventor and decipherer in the whole durn country. But on Christmas his young lady friend gave him a present made with her own hands, and in tryin' to determine its name and its use the poor fellow became what you see.'"

BACK YONDER.

When the time of toil is ended and the stars begin to show
And the firelight fades and flickers and the shadows come and go;
When the present day is fading through the past of years to be
To join the other days that made the journey all too fast,
You can't help going with it far enough to say "Good-by,"
And maybe it will take your hand and lead you; and you try
To laugh and hope, just as you did when everything was new
And you were living in the land of things you mean to do.

It takes you to the rainbow which showed treasure's hiding place;
It shows youth's starting point, where all were equal in the race.
The winter's fierceness that was all forgotten in a day,
For nothing was so real as the blossoming of May.
The stars that shine afar then seemed That one might pluck them from the sky should we but persevere.
Life's fairest, truest joys are those too fair to e'er be true.
They dwell back yonder in the land of things we meant to do.
—Washington Star.

Roses in London.

In London, during the winter months when the people, no matter how poor, may buy roses at a fair price. Several kinds on sale there are technically described as "very single tea roses," and as a matter of fact they are made up of only about twenty petals. If you happen to buy them wired and keep them in a moderately warm room, they do not wither, but simply dry, and so you get a bunch of everlasting roses. They come from the south of France, where they grow on hedges and get practically no attention until the time comes for culling them. They more or less resemble the Gloire de Dijon in color, but usually the outer petals have a deep stain of red. They always come with stems a foot long and a plentitude of glossy dark green foliage. The baskets generally travel to this country by way of Paris, where they are opened and the choicest of the blooms extracted and put into special packages. These selected roses fetch comparatively high prices; but the others, in baskets containing from eight dozen to a dozen of the blooms, go so wondrous cheap that you may buy them in the streets in winter at the price of just a halfpenny.—Rochester Post Express.

LONDON IN SNOW.

White, white they lie, smoke-smitten roofs and streets—
Their yearlong black distemper blanched away;
Their faces and their spaces gray in sheets
Of splendor wonder-wrought are born today.

Air-flocking armies seize the shackled town;
Their tents are bright on housetops and in fields;
Their lances hang in rows, their banners drown
The blinded lawns with pallid, gleaming shields.

The deadened fall of foot and hoof unheard
Breaks not the fettered air, the wheels are dumb
On smothered ways; the sullen stream unstirred
Engulfs the swift, bright legions as they come.

Old dome and tower, pinnacle and spire,
Are charmed to crusted marble 'gainst the clouds
In which, enmeshed, the struggling round of fire
Peers red and wan across the city's shrouds.

There let her lie in beauty 'neath the hems
Of mantles pure, miraculous and cold
And leaden skies. Soon tolling Town and Thames
Shall hold their ancient grayness as of old.
—London Spectator.

Not a Fish Story.

Some men began telling dog stories after a day's shooting. After some time, when they had got very "tall," one little man, who had been quite silent, said:

"I have a dog that makes all yours seem fools. I generally feed him myself after dinner, but the other day a friend dropped in and the poor beast slipped my mind. After the meal we went into the garden. The dog scratched up a flower and laid it at my feet with the most yearning look in his eyes—it was a forget-me-not."

Nobody told any more dog stories that evening.—Slovo.

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Current Comment

It can be noticed that Alfonso of Spain is no longer being referred to as the "boy king."

We will have to admit that at one time in his career Dowie had the greatest show on earth.

One Dowieite elder says it is ridiculous to say Dowie has died. Just the same they are going to bury him.

A Pennsylvania Democrat says that he has voted the straight party ticket for fifty years. How eccentric.

Since coming out of the woods Senator Depew has become an ardent advocate of forest preservation.

No matter how often President Roosevelt says "scat" to that third-term demand, it comes back to haunt him.

The war talk in Cuba has ended. Perhaps somebody put a stop to it by handing the leading patriot a box of cigarets.

Japan has begun its attack on the United States, having negotiated the purchase of 40,000 tons of steel rails at Pittsburg.

But wouldn't a school to teach young people how to make love, as has been suggested, take all the individuality out of the game?

Senator La Follette says the Democratic party is on trial for its life. Well, let it call in a few experts on brain storms.

Rhode Island automobiles will be limited to fifteen miles an hour. Tourists can save time by going around the state.

Sometimes it looks as if Providence had provided just about enough extremely rich young men to serve the world as horrible examples.

Mr. Grover Cleveland is in South Carolina shooting ducks. No doubt the ducks wish we would do something with our ex-presidents.

A Chicago man has been arrested for passing confederate money. Somebody should take him to one side and tell him that the war is over.

If the English woman's suffrage bill had to be killed some more humane method than that of talking it to death might have been employed.

Talking about borrowing trouble, a case in point is that of Spain worrying over the possibility that the expected heir to the throne will be twins.

Possibly you have heard people complain of a lack of liberty in this country, but that was before a Kansas City judge ruled that a jackass has a right to bray.

"The tongue, the pen, and the ballot are the true rulers of the republic," says a Baltimore paper. Where does the hand that rocks the cradle come in?

Congress passed only 700 bills at its recent session, which is a pretty good record when one stops to consider that it was tempted by the introduction of 34,450.

One million divorces is this country's record for twenty years. Still, we must not become pessimistic. Lots of people get married and live happily ever afterward.

A big appropriation by congress is always pretty sure to arouse the man who thinks the country, with strict economy, could be run on an expenditure of eight or ten dollars a year.

It may require some little time to notice that President Roosevelt has adopted any change in the manner of running the country as a result of his talk with Mr. Harriman.

We must not be unreasonable, and expect to get letters with money in them, simply because the people employed in the mail service are to be given an increase of salary.

It may be rather impertinent to dispute a scientific authority, but we feel like registering from Missouri when a doctor tells us that the women are gradually losing their arms.

Eighteen members of the czar's douma can neither read nor write. It would not be an easy matter to guess where they would stand on a proposition from the czar to start a spelling reform movement.

John L. Sullivan says David and Goliath fought for a stake, and that Goliath was entitled to a decision on a foul. John L.'s sympathies are naturally with the members of the Down and Out club.

None but a pessimist will worry about the prediction that water will sell for 15 cents a glass three hundred years from now. A true optimist will expect to get two glasses for a quarter.

It will be some time before the President writes another message to congress, but meantime the President may be depended on to find some other way to tell the people what he thinks of things.

Senator Whyte, of Maryland, will retire at the end of his term, in 1909, when he will be 84 years old. Mr. Whyte holds a unique opinion among senators, to the effect that a man can become too old to be useful in that great august body.

FAIR PLAY OR A SQUARE DEAL.

In his strictures of President Roosevelt because of the findings of the interstate commerce commission, E. H. Harriman, the great railroad trust magnate, expresses a thought that is well worthy serious reflection on the part of the American people. He is quoted as saying that a square deal does not mean "fair play," and he expresses his confidence that the "fair play" idea will again come into general acceptance in America.

What is the meaning of this expression? Simply this: That he, in common with other men who have profited by old methods, believe that with the end of the Roosevelt administration the people will, either by indifference or lack of intelligence to have their will expressed in government, again relapse into the old ways. In other words "a square deal" for the people does not mean "fair play" for railroad companies to prey on the public by watering their stocks, by pooling interests to hold up the government for the highest figures for carrying mail, by giving secret rebates to big companies and thus driving the small concerns out of business, and by even crippling national enterprises like the Panama canal for private gain. Harriman's "fair play" means a return to the conditions that led to the insurance frauds, conditions that have produced thefts of government lands, that have brought about dishonest profits through an inequitable tariff policy, that have placed tools of "frenzied interests" in seats of power in the nation, that make money, not manhood, the controlling force. It means that the pagan idea of might making right shall obtain over the Christian idea of consideration for, and protection of, the weak and defenseless. It means that the boss shall again direct our politics and shall be pointed out to the youth as the successful man in public life, that low ideals, corruption and infamy shall prevail unrestrained by government interference or control.

That this idea of Mr. Harriman is generally accepted by most of the men who have profited by old piratical methods may be seen by any careful observer. It may be seen in the emanations from the dishonest quarters in Wall street, it may be seen in the atmosphere at Washington and reflected in the dispatches from Washington and New York to the press of the land.

"After Roosevelt we return to power" is written unmistakably in the attitude of the political boss, the dishonest financier, and the corrupt officeholder. They believe that all the agitation, all the exposures of graft and corruption, all the education of the newspaper and magazine will avail nothnig, that the people's will will be thwarted and that a compact organization of the forces which have profited in the past by dishonest methods will again secure them endless opportunity for plunder. But the people are no longer lethargic. The awakening was a rude one, but is likely to be a lasting one. Experience has again taught the prime importance of eternal vigilance and we cannot think that the lessons of the last five years will soon be forgotten.

DOWIE AND ZION.

Probably when John Alexander Dowie first embraced his heterodoxy, he was moved solely by spiritual impulses and the dictates of conscience. He was well educated and well versed in the scriptures, and at the time of his apostasy he was regarded as a man of deep convictions and earnest purpose. Then there was nothing in his earlier career to show that he was worldly or avaricious.

But in his struggles to gain a foothold which culminated in the establishment of Zion, he discovered the wonderful influence which he had over his followers. He found that converts were ready to devote not only their time, but their purses, to him, and as this conviction grew, the very human part of him gained the ascendency. Revelations that developed out of Zion's troubles showed how completely the material Dowie had mastered the spiritual Dowie, and when he was driven out, his denunciations of his persecutors were not the protests of one who believed the cause of Christ had been assailed, but rather the cause of Dowie.

Whether the death of Dowie will have pronounced effect on Zion is a mooted question. It is said that many of the disciples who renounced him under the seductive persuasion of Overseer Voliva are now lamenting the injustice of their renunciation, and this fact may seriously impede Voliva's future operations and possibly destroy his influence in that community.

ARCHIE ROOSEVELT BETTER.

The announcement from the White House that Archie Roosevelt has gained a victory over the dread diphtheria and is now in a fair way to recovery, is glad tidings. The people are interested in everything that pertains to the President and his household. He has won their confidence by his private as well as his official life, and when it was learned that one of his sons was seriously ill the sympathy of the country went out to him. For several days the boy's condition was critical and the very nature of the disease that had attacked him caused the gravest apprehension. Now that he is so far recovered as to be on the road to convalescence, sympathy turns to joy and gratification that poignant sorrow is not to be added to the heavy responsibilities which the President of the United States is bravely meeting.

CUBANS AND COCKFIGHTS.

The argument advanced by Cuban planters why Governor Magoon should rescind his order forbidding cockfights and lotteries will not have much weight with Secretary Taft when he comes to settle the question. Even if the contention of the Cubans is susceptible of absolute proof, still this country, through its administration, cannot afford to lend its approval to acts that are immoral, degenerating and brutal.

And we are inclined to take the statements of these Cubans at par value. They say that the field hands work four days for their families, one day for the cockfight and one day for the lottery. With the abolition of these two national recreations, the men have refused to work the two extra days, with the result that they devote their spare time to mischief-hatching. That is true in every section of the world where men are lacking in the sense of responsibility which they should bear to society. And it is especially true in the warmer regions where little effort is required to sustain life.

But while from a purely business point of view it might be better to give these men the sport they crave for, the moral sentiment of this country demands other considerations. Cockfights serve no good purpose, and are cruel and degrading. There are other forms of recreation, and although they may seem tame, at first, in comparison, they will grow in favor if properly fostered. The Cuban people will never learn to govern themselves until they have learned to curb their appetites. And the intelligent Cubans ought to know that they can never control the ignorant by pandering to the baser parts of their nature. Some effort at civilization must be made before this nation can safely cast off the towlines, and the beginning might as well be now as later. Permitting cockfights might temporarily bridge over some differences, but it would create new and greater ones.

HEARST'S DISCOVERY.

William Randolph Hearst called on Governor Hughes the other day and reports that he found the state executive a very pleasant gentleman. It seems a pity that he didn't make the discovery early in last fall's campaign when he was throwing mud at Hughes by the bucketful. Under the circumstances, Mr. Hearst should make the amende honorable to Mr. Hughes and to the readers of his newspapers. Refusal to correct a false impression which he himself has created stamps a publisher as untrustworthy.

INDIANA AND TEMPERANCE.

The Indiana legislature, now concluding its winter's work, has proved to be an anti-temperance body. It killed the thousand dollar license bill, refused to strengthen the remonstrance feature of the present law, repealed the metropolitan police law, thus handicapping the governor in his enforcement of the Sunday closing measure. This action was contrary to the wishes of the people of Indiana and in direct opposition to the policy of Governor Hauly's administration. Tom Taggart and his friends were busy all the summer and the liquor forces were tireless in their endeavors to control the votes of legislators, and the result proves they were successful. Of course there will be a day of reckoning and it will soon come. The Indianapolis News sounds this warning:

It is absurd to think that the people will forever submit to the impudent dictation and the vile and corrupt rule of the saloon and its servants and representatives. The thought that the legislature of this state should be controlled by this element is of itself enough to start such a revolution. It is easy to kill high license bills, to repeal metropolitan police bills, to head off local option, and to elect mayors that will not enforce the law. But it is out of the growing consciousness of these evils that reform will come. And when it does come in Indiana certain gentlemen who now think themselves very shrewd and powerful will be jolted in a way that they will not soon forget.

It is well for the temperance forces in Ohio to heed the experience of Indiana. The brewery and liquor interests of this state will do everything in their power to defeat county local option next winter. They will work all summer in an effort to line up members against the bill. Every advocate of this progressive temperance measure must be on guard and ready to do his full duty if Ohio is to have a county local option law.

DUNNE SNUBS BRYAN.

Mayor Dunne, of Chicago, has declined the offer of William Jennings Bryan to speak during the mayoralty campaign in behalf of the Democratic ticket. Hereafter we will have more respect for the mayor's political sagacity. Really, we had not credited him with possessing so much sense. Doubtless he has camped on Mr. Bryan's trail and noted the effect of the Great Commoner's speeches in various sections of the country. Ohio Democrats have long since learned that as a vote-drawing proposition Mr. Bryan is a failure. One could almost trace his itinerary in this state from the Democratic wreckage.

But there is still another reason why Dunne doesn't want Bryan in Chicago. The latter's encounter with Roger Sullivan is fresh in the voters' minds. Mr. Bryan didn't add prestige to his political career in that encounter, and Mr. Sullivan has a strong following which Mayor Dunne would be pleased to annex to himself. The appearance of Bryan in his behalf would arouse the anger of the Sullivanites, even if Bryan didn't refer to the incident, but it is certain he would seek to press his views of Mr. Sullivan on Chicago people and that would be an invitation to start a rough house.

Possibly Mr. Bryan may be piqued at Dunne's decision, but the mayor can better afford to incur the displeasure of the Nebraskan than to precipitate a row in his own household. And he is wise enough to know that he is facing the crisis of his political career.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

In granting its engineers an increase in pay, ranging from ten to eighteen per cent, the Lake Shore railroad has given substantial recognition to faithful employes and practical application to the principle of sharing profits with its men. The railroads of the country are enjoying remarkable prosperity, reflecting general conditions of trade and commerce and it is only right that their employes should participate.

Nearly all the trunk lines have voluntarily increased wages, and several months ago it was estimated that the total would amount to considerable over $100,000,000 annually. Since then many other railroads have announced advances in wages and before the first of July it is probable that every railroad employe in the United States will be sharing in the benefits resulting from an unusual trade activity.

It is gratifying to note that these advances were made of the employers' own volition, for it betokens a desire to practice the square deal. It should always be the case. When corporations or individual operators are prosperous, they can well afford to treat their employes liberally, and will find it to their advantage. When business is stagnant and money is close, the workingmen must expect and should accept uncomplainingly a reasonable reduction. That is, wages should be based on scientific methods and not on duress nor coercion. The employer should not regard it as the acme of business judgment to see how cheaply he can engage labor, but rather how much he can afford to pay labor. The employe must not consider that he has performed a clever coup when by associating himself with his fellows, he can go to his employer and compel an increase not justified by conditions, for, while he may be gaining a temporary triumph, he must pay for it in the end.

If men were less selfish they would make better citizens and it is a question if they wouldn't reap greater material benefits. The "grinding process" of creating wealth is not the surest nor the most pleasant process. We can well understand that the scientific method of fixing wages is repugnant to a certain class of employers who believe they have a right to pay out as little as possible for labor, and likewise to a certain class of inefficient laboringmen, who realize that such a schedule would reduce their earning capacity. But it would re-establish the fundamental principle that "the laborer is worthy of his hire," and it would settle many vexed problems that have arisen since we departed from that principle.

RUEF BROUGHT INTO COURT.

The case of Abe Ruef, of San Francisco, illustrates the influence of the "political boss" in a forceful manner. Ruef is under indictment. Efforts were made to bring him into court. A warrant for his arrest was placed in the hands of the sheriff, who reported that he was unable to find the man. Then the aid of the coroner was invoked, but he, too, proved unequal to the task. At last the judge, feeling that the court was being imposed upon, designated a special officer who was known to be free from Ruef's domination, with the result that the fugitive was speedily apprehended.

The "boss" does not merely control elections, but he controls the entire machinery of the municipality. The officials are his creatures and do his bidding, even to the detriment of the city and in violation of their oaths of office. He gives his orders and these automatons dance to his music.

The exposure of rottenness in San Francisco is a revelation to the voters. They had knowledge that Ruef was controlling the political situation and dominated elections, but they did not know he had exacted conditions from officials that bordered on servility. And after his dethronement, when it was manifest that he had been eliminated as a prime factor in politics, the whimpering sheriff sought to shield him even to the point of official dereliction.

Ruef was not an easy "boss." He was not in the business merely for the pleasure it afforded him. Enough has been unearthed in the official life of San Francisco to show that that city is honeycombed with graft, that the government has been administered not in the interests of the people, but with a view to gathering in spoils. It is hoped in the trial of Ruef to place the responsibility for existing conditions, to expose the corruption and locate the guilty who levied tribute on the immoral forces of the city as the price of protection. It is this feature that makes bossism the most dangerous factor in our political life.

PERKINS' RESTITUTION.

Mr. George Perkins has made full restitution to the New York Life of the contribution taken from the funds of that corporation and turned over as a contribution to the Republican National campaign fund. Mr. Perkins didn't take the money. According to his statement he advanced the contribution at the solicitation of the president of the company, who later reimbursed him from the company's treasury.

Efforts to convict Mr. Perkins of a crime in connection with this transaction proved abortive. While the immorality of the act was admitted by the court, it was held that no criminal intent had been proved and therefore Mr. Perkins could not be punished. Mr. Perkins, in explanation, denies that he had any other thought than that, in promoting the interests of the Republican party, he was contributing to the welfare of the company's policyholders and he believed the same motive actuated the president of the company.

Few men would make voluntary restitution under such circumstances and it is probable that Mr. Perkins has been advised that the company could recover. But why from him, if he acted merely as agent? If it were an illegal act, was it not the act of President Alexander rather than of Perkins? Or why could not an action be brought against the Republican committee who received the contribution? But it may develop that Mr. Perkins, in the matter of restitution, served in the same capacity that he did in the matter of the contribution—merely as agent. In which event the public is left to guess the source of the restituted funds.

OUR IMMIGRATION LAW.

The new immigration law passed by congress is important, not so much in the extent of the reforms provided as in the fact that it reflects the purpose of the law-making body to place salutary restrictions on the influx of aliens to this country. Its salient features are, that,

—It increases the head tax from $2 to $4.

—It adds restrictions to immigration, making ineligible to admission imbeciles and feeble-minded persons who do not come legally under the classification of idiots or insane persons; aliens afflicted with tuberculosis or mentally or physically incapacitated from earning a living; girls and women for immoral purposes.

—It requires transportation companies to furnish a more complete accounting for the passengers, and to pay the expense of deporting those who were ineligible at the time of embarking; also to furnish more ample accommodations for steerage passengers.

—It authorizes the President in his discretion to refuse to allow aliens to enter the continental territory of the United States from foreign countries, from our insular possessions or from the canal zone.

—It establishes a bureau of information for immigrants, with a view to their better distribution and to check the present tendency toward congestion in the large centers of population.

—And finally, it creates a commission, consisting of three senators, three representatives and three executive appointees, whose duty it shall be to make a thorough investigation of the subject of immigration and report its findings with recommendations to congress.

The south especially hopes to profit largely from the work of the bureau. The exodus of colored people from that section as a result of the race question has created a serious industrial situation. Cotton growers as well as manufacturers are confronted with a labor famine and it has reached a point where several states have organized bureaus to promote the immigration of desirable foreigners. In this branch of the work the national bureau ought to be of material assistance. The state bureaus can supply information as to labor conditions, and, armed with this, the national bureau should be enabled to make a distribution which will be of benefit both to the immigrants and to the industrial interests of the country.

If the commission takes up its work seriously it ought to be an easy matter for the next congress to draft a new law or amend the present one so as to meet all objections to our method of dealing with immigration. The opinion is general that while the law just passed is a step in the right direction, it does not go far enough. Foreigners are coming to the United States at a rate of a million a year and it is doubtful if the added restrictions will materially reduce the number. Nor do we regard the influx itself as a menace, but we are anxious that the government so hedge the movement with restrictions as to guarantee the quality of this foreign citizenship. We would bar not only the physically and mentally weak, but we would keep out those whose sole aim in life is to disrupt and eventually destroy society. We have enough troubles of our own without engaging to harbor the criminals and anarchists of the world.

PROMINENT MEN INTERESTED.

Primary election reform in Ohio is receiving a great impetus through the organization of the Ohio Primary Election Reform League. Men of affairs in all parts of the state, and allied with both parties, are lending their influence to the work and have agreed to go upon the state executive committee. Congressman Burton, of Cleveland, who argued for the Bronson primary bill before the legislative committee last winter, will be the chairman of the executive committee and associated with him are such men as Congressman Keifer, of Springfield, ex-Congressman Snook, of Paulding, Judge Hollister and the Hon. Henry Hunt, of Cincinnati, ex-Congressman Warnock, of Urbana, F. A. Derthick, head of the state grange, Geo. E. Pomeroy, of Toledo, president of the State Board of Commerce, and a score of others.

The need of a stringent primary election law is so apparent that men of all parties are determined the politicians must be swept aside and the selection of candidates be made by the citizens themselves under a law which will provide that every legal voter shall have a direct voice in the naming of his party's candidates. The day of the manipulated local convention is almost past in Ohio because it is proposed to abolish conventions and nominate all candidates of all parties on the same day and under the supervision of the election machinery of the state.

Year after year the politicians have united and defeated primary election reform. Next winter they will be confronted by a strong organization backed by public sentiment. This needed legislation will not be longer delayed.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP MEETS CRUSHING DEFEAT.

After an experience extending over a period of eighteen years, London administered a crushing defeat to municipal ownership at the election held last Saturday. For years England has been reveling in municipal socialism and the cities and towns own or are in debt for all kinds of utilities. Our English cousins have declared the municipalities of this country behind the times and much of the enthusiasm among municipal ownership advocates in the United States has been drawn from London and other towns of England.

In London this craze reached flood tide. The city owned not only such utilities as are of a public nature, but went far beyond this limit. The town made its own brick and they were so poorly manufactured that they could not be used. Even billiard balls were municipalized and there were municipal steam boats and municipal everything.

But eighteen years was long enough to satisfy slow-going Londoners they were holding the hot end of the poker. The municipal ownership party went into the game for the office and the money graft became prevalent in the several city departments and the officeholders formed a combination as effective as any political machine. They manipulated the election of members of council until in the present council the Progressives, or Municipal Ownership party, had 83 members to 34 Moderates.

In the campaign which closed Saturday, those opposed to municipal socialism took the name of Reformers. The contest was bitter. The whole metropolis became interested and a full vote was polled with the result that the advocates of municipal ownership were defeated two to one and the new council will contain 79 Reformers and but 36 Progressives.

This is the verdict of voters who have had eighteen years' experience with actual municipal ownership. The result in London should be a warning to the cities and towns in the United States whose citizens are urged to try the "beauties" of the ownership of public utilities.

THE FIFTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

While the newspapers are talking today of the "two billion dollar" congress in describing the fifty-ninth congress which closed its existence yesterday, that is not its chief claim to distinction. True, it made a new record for finding ways of spending the people's money, but, generally speaking, they are intelligent ways, ways that make for the progress and development of the country. And although we may feel parsimonious at times, we are growing to realize that it isn't so important how much money is spent by the government as it is that the people get their money's worth for the expenditures.

Looking back over the record of this congress, the American people will find a great deal to commend, for no other congress has legislated quite as lavishly for their benefit. The railroad rate bill, the pure food bill, the meat inspection bill, the law forbidding contributions to campaign funds and the bill restricting the hours of labor for railway employes are all of a remedial nature, calculated to correct existing abuses, adjust commercial and industrial inequalities and to safeguard the public interests in contradistinction to private gain. This gigantic work was not readily accomplished, for powerful forces were resisting wherever a foothold could be found. But congress was guided and aided by a wise and patriotic executive who felt he knew what the people needed and wished, and in all the period of legislative activity he was pleading the cause of the people.

Not all the legislation passed by congress was perfected as it should have been. There are defects in the railway rate bill, in the pure food bill and in the meat inspection bill, but they are defects that will prove themselves in the application of the laws, and a succeeding congress can take up the work in the light of an experience which was denied the fifty-ninth. That the new immigration law was not wholly satisfactory is manifest in the fact that congress made provision for a commission to investigate the subject.

It is to be deplored that the members could not agree on a satisfactory tariff bill for the Philippines. In a measure we have violated our pledge to our wards of the Pacific and continued a burden which is oppressive and unjust. The President urged this legislation with characteristic energy, but "stand patters" who tremble whenever tariff revision is suggested, and sugar interests that seem to regard the monopoly as one of divine origin formed a combination powerful enough to keep the bill off the calendar. In this as in other neglected opportunities, the next congress will find material for a definite program to prosecute the work so well begun under the guidance of Theodore Roosevelt.

CORTELYOU'S PROMOTION.

During George Cortelyou's administration of postoffice affairs, he accomplished much in the way of establishing system and of encouraging economy. Probably there have been more leaks in the postoffice department than in any other department of the government, and it was Mr. Cortelyou's aim to reduce these to a minimum.

One of Mr. Cortelyou's last acts as postmaster general was to reduce the cost to the government of mail transportation. It seems that it was the custom, in determining the compensation due the railroads, to weigh the mail and divide it, not by the actual days in the week, but by the number of working days. The result was that the government was paying for service it did not get, and in eliminating this species of graft, Mr. Cortelyou is saving Uncle Sam a good many dollars.

Not the least of his reforms was that which practically took the postmasters out of the political vortex and placed them on the high plane of efficiency. They are no longer removed simply because some congressman or senator desires to substitute one who will "stand hitched." If they have a clean record, if they have shown a due regard for their responsibilities, they are retained in office.

It is the splendid record made by Mr. Cortelyou as postmaster general that justified the President in promoting him to the treasury portfolio. It is observable, likewise, that the people who criticised the President for taking Mr. Cortelyou into the cabinet are discreetly silent over his promotion, for it must be apparent to them that they misjudged the man and his capability. In the estimation of the public, Secretary Cortelyou has more than made good.

Current Events.

Indiana legislature passes gambling bill to reach Chairman Taggart.

Daughter of man robbed marries self-confessed burglar in jail at Omaha.

Radicals in the Russian douma carry everything before them in the first skirmish.

Ballington Booth denies rumor that his father is coming to America with a view of uniting the two armies.

France claims American pure food act is insufficient as to cattle and meats and insists on old microscopical test.

Standard Oil company fails in effort to have 1,017 counts of the indictment under which it is being tried annulled.

British women suffragists announce their determination of seeking imprisonment until parliament grants them ballot.

Speaker at milliners' convention decries suggestion to unionize milliners, declaring hatmaking is to be classed with the high arts.

Colleges of courtship for the reform of love making are urged by Professor Charles R. Henderson, of the University of Chicago.

Lack of funds, it is learned, was the cause of the suicide in Paris of Mrs. Nathalie Dole Latham, an American artist.

Interstate commerce commission sees in tendering of olive branch by E. H. Harriman an attempt to avert criminal prosecution.

E. H. Harriman, in an interview at Washington, says the railroad rate law will not have a harmful effect on railroads if properly administered.

Federal circuit court for the eastern district of Missouri decides that Standard Oil magnates must answer the subpoenas served out of that court.

Yale professor libels Atlantic liner, alleging poor food and accommodations, and claiming that one of his daughters was bitten by a rat in her berth.

Members of the Thaw family are reported to be in league to bring about a legal separation between Harry and Evelyn Thaw in case the prisoner is acquitted.

Congressman Esch is the latest aspirant for the Wisconsin senatorship to size up the situation at Madison, but decides to delay announcing his candidacy.

Adam Brown, who killed John A. Mason in a boxing bout at a New York church's athletic club, is released by a coroner's jury at the request of the slain boy's father.

Attorney Levy Mayer in the Iroquois theatre case, frames hypothetical question to prove that the building ordinance in effect at the time of the Iroquois fire was class legislation.

Bill to enfranchise English women is talked to death on the floor of the house of commons. Building is guarded by big squads of police, a raid by the "suffragists" being feared.

H. C. Frick, by a daring Wall street coup, gains control of the Reading railroad, wins $6,000,000 and turns the property over to E. H. Harriman as the final link in his great transcontinental system.

Autopsy shows that Leonidas Preston, supposed to be a millionaire, who died suddenly in New York, was killed by poison, and it is believed he committed suicide to avoid facing an exposure of the condition of his business affairs.

Foreign Element in America

By FREDERIC HASKIN.

Over fifteen per cent of the entire population of the United States is foreign-born, and twenty-three per cent more of our citizens are the children of foreign-born parents. Among the voters at the last general election there were over 5,000,000 naturalized Americans, and 1,500,000 more aliens were awaiting the due process of law which would give them the same privileges at an early date. New York now has half as many Germans as there are in Berlin, twice as many Irishmen as Dublin, almost as many Jews as there are in Warsaw, and half as many Italians as there are in Rome. Chicago has more Germans than Dresden, and half as many Scandinavians as Stockholm. A fourth of the population of Minnesota is Scandinavian.

The Swedes are said to become Americanized quicker than the people of any other race. The first members of this nationality who came here settled in Delaware and Pennsylvania, but their great center is now in the northwest. Between the early fifties and the late nineties over a million of them came to this country. They brought with them their national characteristics of honesty, truthfulness, industry, and frugality, and they have been a potent factor in the agricultural and industrial development of the nation. They are not politicians, and it is a rare thing to hear of one of them being elected to office. Notable instances to the contrary, however, are John E. Johnson, governor of Minnesota, who was born of Swedish parents, and John Lind, former governor of that state, who was born in Sweden.

In the law they have Alex Chytraus, judge of the superior court of Chicago, and Harry Olson, state attorney of Illinois. In art they have Olaf Grafstrom, landscape painter, and Henry Reuterdahl, the famous marine sketcher. Axel Olson and Carl Nilson are two of their best known sculptors. The American Swedes print more magazines and periodicals in their adopted tongue than do any other people of foreign birth or descent. They have over 600 trained singers at their festival which is held every four years.

J. A. Ockerson, United States commissioner for Mississippi river improvements, is a Swede, as are A. E. Johnson, general manager of the Scandinavian-American line, and John Ericson, city treasurer of Chicago. The name Ericson has won distinction in Swedish-America, for the famous Captain John Ericsson of "Monitor" fame, belonged to that race. They can also claim Colonel Robert Anderson, who held Fort Sumter at the breaking out of the Civil war, Admiral Dahlgren, and the late Secretary Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware. They have always been very patriotic, and the records of the police courts and jails rarely have a Swedish name on their pages. The total number of Swedes, both foreign-born and children of foreign parentage, now in the United States in nearly 2,000,000.

While the Swedes have come to America in greater number, the Danes and the Norwegians have had quite an important part in the making up of our composite national type. The Danes were in Manhattan as early as the Dutch, and it is an interesting fact that the burial ground about Trinity church, overlooking Wall street, was first dedicated as "God's acre" in 1704, when the Danes built a little church there which was presided over by a minister from Denmark. The first Lutheran minister to hold a service in America was Master Aarhus, who accompanied the ill-fated expedition to Hudson Bay in 1619, and met his death amid the snows of his first winter in what he called "Nova Dania." The considerable Danish settlements in the United States today are in Idaho and Utah. Many of them are interspersed with other Scandinavians throughout the great northwest. Jacob Riis, journalist, author and educator, is, perhaps, the most eminent American who is a native of Denmark.

The early connection of the Norwegians with America goes back to the time of Leif Ericsson and Eric the Red. It was the latter who discovered the icebound land of Greenland. In after years when pressed for a reason for giving this cold, barren country such a misleading name, he said it was because he hoped such a nice name might attract settlers. Eric may safely be called the first progenitor of the common species now known as the real estate boomer, and his naming of Greenland the first attempt at a real estate boom on this hemisphere.

One of the bravest sailors in the Continental navy in our war for independence was Thomas Johnson, a Norwegian. He helped John Paul Jones lash the Bon Homme Richard to the Serapis, and was the last survivor of that memorable battle. He died in Philadelphia in 1851 at the age of 93, proud with his last breath of the memory that he had been personally thanked by George Washington for his bravery. Knute Nelson, one of the United States senators from Minnesota, was born in Norway, and is a representative of the hardy race which adapts itself to conditions in this country with so little friction. When Norway regained her separate establishment as an independent kingdom there were 400,000 citizens of the United States who paid sentimental allegiance to Haakon VII., the new ruler over the country which gave them birth.

The Welsh are not so numerous as other northern European races in America, but they have contributed much to the history of the country. Their industry, morality, religious nature and general deportment have always made them desirable citizens. They settled in Philadelphia in the earliest Colonial times, and another colony in the Marlborough district of South Carolina sent an entire company under Marion to the Revolutionary war. Among the signers of the Declaration of Independence who trace back immediately or remotely to Welsh ancestry, were Thomas Jefferson, Stephen Hopkins, William Williams, William Floyd, Francis Lewis, Button Gwynett, Lewis Morris and Robert Morris. Our presidents of Welsh ancestry were John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, William Henry Harrison, James R. Garfield, and Benjamin Harrison.

One family of Welsh origin which has become particularly famous in the history of American education, letters, and statecraft, is that of Jonathan Edwards, who was the son of parents born in Wales. He was known as the foremost philosophical writer of his day. He was the third president of the University of New Jersey, now known as Princeton, and of his descendants fourteen have been presidents of colleges. His grandson, Aaron Burr, was vice president of the United States, and the central figure in the most dramatic incident of the early days of the republic. Winston Churchill, the American author, is another of Jonathan Edwards' descendants, as is also Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt. Three presidents of Yale were in a direct line from the head of this family, and Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia university, is another of them who ranks among the leading educators of the nation.

Chief Justices Marshall and Taney had Welsh ancestors, and Lewis, of the famous Lewis and Clark's expedition, came of good Welsh stock. Captain Jones, commander of the Mayflower, was a proud member of this race. The Welsh also claim Anthony Morris, first mayor of Philadelphia, and Thomas Lloyd, first governor of Pennsylvania. They are not so clannish as people as other imported Americans, though they have many societies, benevolent and historical work, the oldest of these being the Welsh Society of Philadelphia, which was founded in 1800. The Welsh have a legendary claim of early settlement in America dating back as far as 1170, when one Madawg ap Owain Gwynedd crossed the ocean with ten ships. The authenticity of the claim is shaky, however, by the fact that nothing was ever heard of the adventurer and his colony after they left the shores of Wales.

Prior to 1868 the Slavs were comparatively unknown as embryo American citizens, but large numbers of Austrians, Russians, Poles, Czechs, Bohemians, Moravians are now flocking to this country. They come through Ellis Island with blank faces and animal-like docility, but make the best unskilled laborers of all foreigners when they are properly coralled in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio and West Virginia, which states are now getting sixty per cent of the entire movement of Slav immigration. Eighty-five per cent of all the males are totally unskilled, but as ninety-five per cent of the comers range between the ages of twenty and forty-five they are most desirable for work in iron and coal mines.

As a class they seem to have little ambition or mental activity, and are quite content when working at heavy manual toil, though some of them who have gone farther west and taken up prairie farms in the Dakotas, have turned out to be excellent farmers. While the Slavs from the Hungarian mountains are generally eager to save enough to return home, the Poles, though often illiterate and poor, have only moderate ambition, have settled in prosperous settlements. One of the best of these is in Buffalo, where the people have proved so sturdy and dependable that their mortgages are always considered good investments.

Of the Levantine countries, Syria, Armenia and Turkey have all made contributions to America's making, though as a rule they have not been so welcome as other races. The Armenian massacres, however, was responsible for our receiving a very superior class of immigrants, many of them being people of education and training, capable of speaking from three to six languages. Many Armenians and Syrians are employed in the manufacture of silk and cotton, usually on a small scale. Until fifteen years ago Syrians were almost unknown here. Among the first comers were those who came to the Chicago Fair in 1893. They liked the country and advertised it so much that many of their countrymen came over to take up the manufacture of gewgaws for peddlers.

HOURS OF RAILWAY LABOR

Wall Street Journal.

In view of proposed legislation reducing the hours of labor of railway employes, it is of interest to note what foreign countries have done in this respect.

From the report of the federal bureau of labor for January, 1907, the result of comparisons of these states goes to show that only in one case is eight hours the unit of daily employment, for special occupations only.

Even in Germany, where so much legislation favorable to labor has been enacted, the hours range as a rule from 10 to 16, the latter being, of course, the extreme length of daily employment. The hours for five other countries are as follows:

Country.	Hours.
Austria-Hungary	11
France	10
Germany	10
Italy	10
Netherlands	11
Switzerland	11

One characteristic feature of all these laws is the provision which is made for days of rest. In the United States Sunday is probably much more generally observed in railroading than is the case in foreign countries. What is gained by custom here is more often regulated by law, not however in the form of describing a particular day of rest, but, rather, by providing for a definite period of rest following each legal workday. For example, in Austria-Hungary signal men who have unattended gates may work 12 hours, but lines having frequent trains, but no gates, must thereafter have 12 hours of rest. Where employment is particularly exacting a period of 12 hours of labor is followed by 24 hours of rest, while where it is less taxing the period of work may be extended to 18 hours, to be followed by 12 hours of rest.

In France, the 12-hour day has been in force from a date as early as 1851 on the railways. Here likewise the provision is made for a rest period of unbroken duration at least 10 hours long, or not less than seven hours long, at a home. Germany, in the case of service which is specially exacting and continuous, limits the average daily work to eight hours with a maximum of 10. This low limit applies almost wholly to exhausting work and not to general practice. The rest period varies from six to 10 hours, and the work may be engaged in for not more than seven nights consecutively. In Italy the 10-hour rule applies with the extension for shorter periods. Here, where the rest period extends from seven to nine hours and is incumbent upon locomotive employes. In the Netherlands the 10 to 12-hour period of work is the rule and 16 hours the maximum limit.

Switzerland describes a rest time of 10 hours for locomotive and train employes, and nine hours for all others. The Swiss law also makes obligatory 52 holidays in the year for all of the employes, 17 of which must fall on Sunday. In addition to this, a continuous vacation of at least eight days per year is allowed employes in principal systems. After the completion of the ninth year of service, this vacation is lengthened one day for each additional three years of service, until 30 days per annum are reached.

From these statutes it is evident that the attempt is made to treat work and rest as two phases of the same problem. The use of the rest time is given a legal status as well as the work period, so that the work period may be the benefit of the rest period. This arrangement contributes to the efficiency of the service, not only in maintaining the employed in good condition for duty but also by defining his position in the form of the certainty of rights and duties.

TRUTHS IN TABLOID.

Our goods do us no good until we do good with them.

Men who elope with a single idea never get wedded to truth.

Men always are weary until they take up some worthy task.

He who does not fight his appetite must forego his aspirations.

The most up-to-date feature of modern sermons is the dust on them.

Only wings of pride imagine themselves rising on the breath of applause.

The mountains of transfiguration are few; the valleys of service everywhere.

The foolish virgins usually go back to conduct classes in the art of illumination.

When the gift of a little for charity seems to put a man into mortal pain, it may be sure the root of evil is striking down into a vital spot.

One of the great mistakes of this age has been the substitution of the church as an institution for the church as an aspiration.

This world succeeds in ke

WATCHES

The Blade's Revised List for 1906-7—18 and 16 Sizes.

During the past season we have had so many inquiries from our readers for prices on 16 size watches, that we have included them in our list this season.

The 16 size watch is now the popular size for men and boys, being very much lighter in weight, smaller in size, and thinner than the 18 size.

With the exception of the 3-O size watches, which are Dueber-Hampden movements, we shall handle this season only Waltham and Elgin movements. The reputation and reliability of these movements are so well known to our readers that they need no further recommendation from us.

The cases used in our watches this season are the very best grade of 25-year and 20-year gold filled cases on the market. We make no extra charge this season for hand engraved cases in the 25-year grade.

We guarantee everything we offer you to be just exactly as represented,

And you will find our prices lower than you can purchase the same quality for elsewhere.

The Waltham and Elgin watches are all stem wind and stem set. The 3-O size Dueber-Hampden watches are stem wind and lever set. The 3-O size watches are the smallest ladies' watches made. They are very dainty and may be worn as chatelaines.

All Watches are sent by registered mail.

We can supply any movement made by the Waltham or Elgin companies, and will be pleased to quote prices.

This offer is intended only for Blade subscribers. We desire to give our subscribers the advantage of the best quality of everything at the very lowest price.

MOVEMENTS.

Nickel—Fifteen jewels (settings); quick train; exposed pallets; cut expansion balance; Breguet hairspring; polished oval regulator; sunk second dial; nickel index; dust ring; damaskeened plates.

Nickel—Seven jewels; quick train; exposed pallets; cut expansion balance; Breguet hairspring; polished oval steel regulator; sunk second dial; nickel index; dust ring; damaskeened plates.

Men's Watches

No. 100—18 size, 25-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $14.00

No. 101—18 size, 25-year open-face, 7-jeweled works $11.50

No. 102—16 size, 25-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $15.00

No. 103—16 size, 25-year open-face, 7-jeweled works $12.25

No. 104—18 size, 25-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $15.50

No. 105—18 size, 25-year open-face, 15-jeweled works $12.50

No. 106—16 size, 25-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $17.00

No. 107—16 size, 25-year open-face, 15-jeweled works $14.50

No. 108—18 size, 20-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $12.50

No. 109—18 size, 20-year open-face, 7-jeweled works $9.75

No. 110—16 size, 20-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $12.75

No. 111—16 size, 20-year open-face, 7-jeweled works $10.00

No. 112—18 size, 20-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $13.50

No. 113—18 size, 20-year open-face, 15-jeweled works $10.50

No. 114—16 size, 20-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $15.00

No. 115—16 size, 20-year open-face, 15-jeweled works $12.50

Nickel Silver Cases

No. 116—18 size, 7-jeweled works $5.20

No. 118—18 size, 15-jeweled works $6.60

No. 117—16 size, 7-jeweled works $6.75

No. 119—16 size, 15-jeweled works $8.75

Ladies' 6 Size

No. 120—25-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $12.50

No. 122—20-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $11.00

No. 121—25-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $13.50

No. 123—20-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $12.25

Ladies' 0 Size

No. 124—25-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $14.00

No. 126—20-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $13.00

No. 125—25-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $17.50

No. 127—20-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $16.50

Ladies' 3-O Size

No. 128—"The 400" 25-year hunting case, 17-jeweled, Dueber-Hampden works $18.50

No. 129—"The Diadem," 25-year hunting case, 15-jeweled, Dueber-Hampden works $15.00

No. 130—"Molly Stark," 25-year hunting case, 7-jeweled, Dueber-Hampden works $13.75

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These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered.

Please do NOT send stamps. Inclose a silver dime wrapped in tissue paper. Once more, do NOT send stamps. They stick together, and it is difficult to dispose of them, unless at a discount.

Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Address as follows, including price of pattern ordered. Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Notice that the price, 10 cents, is for a SINGLE pattern. Many of these show TWO patterns in an illustration. In such cases, either will be sent on receipt of 10 cents, coin, or both on receipt of two silver dimes.

Misses' Tucked Jumper, Closed at Back and With Three-Quarter Length Sleeves—Paris Pattern No. 1822—All Seams Allowed.

The prevalence of the pinafore or "jumper" style of over-waist is given added variety by this tucked development of the original idea. If made in linen, it will be found an excellent fashion for frequent laundering.

The pattern is in three sizes—13 to 17 years. For a miss of 15 years the jumper needs 3¼ yards of material 20 inches wide, or 2 yards 36 inches wide, or 1⅝ yards 42 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Girls' Apron, With Fancy Berthe—Paris Pattern No. 1828—All Seams Allowed.

Mothers who expend thought upon the making of clothes for their children and the sort of garments that will insure their neatness will welcome this pretty little zertha apron. It may be developed

in madras, lawn, bird's eye, striped and cross-barred dimity, but for playing out of doors, it might be made of gingham or figured percale.

The pattern is in four sizes—4 to 12 years. For a little girl of 10 years the apron needs 3⅞ yards of goods 2 inches wide, or 2⅝ yards 36 inches wide; 5 yards of edging to trim.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Ladies' Eleven-Gored Box-Plaited Skirt—Paris Pattern No. 1817—All Seams Allowed.

The box-plaited skirt is so much a favorite of the moment that this illustration suggests delightful possibilities. Bands of trimming in the way of folds or lace insertion may be added, if desired, these interfering in no way with

the graceful hang of the plaits. It may be developed in nun's veiling, voile, serge, cashmere or etamine.

The pattern is in six sizes—22 to 32 waist measure. For 26 waist, the skirt will require 12½ yards of material 20 inches wide, or 7 yards 36 inches wide, or 6¼ yards 42 inches wide, or 4¾ yards 54 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Misses' Box-Plaited Shirtwaist, With Round Yoke—Paris Pattern No. 1818—All Seams Allowed.

The adaptability of this pretty round-yoked waist to a specific purpose is fitly suggested by the golf-sticks that are embroidered on the pointed front of the trimming band. Suitable for all sorts of outing purposes its absence of frills commends it to the admirer of strictly tailored ef-

fects. This model is chic developed in Scotch or French flannel.

The pattern is in 3 sizes—13 to 17 years. For a miss of 15 years, the shirtwaist requires 4¼ yards of goods 20 inches wide, 2⅝ yards 36 inches wide, or 2½ yards 42 inches wde; as illustrated, ¾-yard of allover embroidery 18 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Ladies' Combination Corset Cover and Short Petticoat—Paris Pattern No. 1841—All Seams Allowed.

Another of those admirable combina-

tions in underwear which simplify the attire of the modern woman is evidenced in this union of corset-cover and under-petticoat. Each garment is cut separately and joined at the belt by the narrow band of embroidered beading through which the ribbon is run.

The pattern is in 7 sizes—32 to 44 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust, the garment requires 3⅝ yards of goods 36 inches wide; 3⅝ yards of beading, 4¾ yards of ribbon, 7¼ yards of insertion and 3¾ yards of edging to trim.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Ladies' One-Piece Apron (Slipped on Over the Head) and Cuff—Paris Pattern No. 1833—All Seams Allowed.

This new design in a one-piece apron offers utility as well as beauty in that important over-garment which is so indispensable to neatness. Open under the arms, and widened out over the shoulders in a square bretelle effect, it

is cut to cover the entire dress, both back and front.

The pattern is in 4 sizes—32, 36, 40 and 44 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust, the garments need 5¼ yards of material 27 inches wide, or 4¼ yards 36 inches wide; 3 yards of insertion to trim.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

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ON KUROPATKIN'S BOOK

Japanese Generals Make Interesting Comments.

Victoria, B. C., March 8.—The steamer Shawmut, which arrived yesterday from Yokohama, brought Japanese newspapers with interviews given by Japanese generals regarding Kuropatkin's comments in his recently issued book on the late war. The Hochi Shimbun says General Count Nodzu, who commanded the main Japanese army, writes praising General Kuropatkin's personality and admitting that he only unsheathed his sword out of loyalty to the fatherland. He was handicapped because the Russian troops were dispirited, and consisting of various races, were not inspired by strong patriotic spirit. Prior to the war said General Nodzu, Kuropatkin thought it premature to open war with Japan and would have refrained from taking command of the Russian armies had not the war party in Russia precipitated the outbreak. General Oku, who commanded the second Japanese army, writes criticising Kuropatkin, stating his book to be simply an excuse for the Russians. Kuropatkin he says should have been able to restore order in his army between Liao Yang and Mukden with better results. General Nodi wrote refusing to give his opinion on Kuropatkin's work.

Count Itagaki, according to Japanese newspapers has launched a propaganda for the abolition of titles to nobility in Japan beyond the lifetime of present holders.

The Tokio municipality will endeavor to arrange a loan of $25,000,000 for a scheme of harbor improvement. The loan is to be received in three installments ending in 1914.

JAP SWINDLED FIVE BANKS

Arrested in 'Frisco for Getting $21,000.

San Francisco, March 9.—F. Kuranaga, known as one of the richest Japanese in California and prominently connected in Japan, was arrested here last night on the charge of obtaining more than $21,000 under false pretenses.

Five banks claim they were victimized by Kuranaga, as follows: American National bank, $10,000; Japanese Bank of America, $4,000; Japanese Bank of San Francisco, $4,000; Yokohama Specie Bank, $3,000; Kimmon Ginko, $800.

The Jews in America

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

Among all the people flocking to our shores, none hold the name America in higher reverence than the Jew. This is the first land of equal opportunity he has known in eighteen centuries of aimless wandering. Ever since that reckless Jewish ancestor, looking in the face of Jesus in Pilate's court, cried out: "His blood be on us and on our children," the Hebrew has been called a man without a country or a flag, a foreigner in every land.

But in the United States the harried Jew may come into his own. In the American Ghetto there is no fear of midnight raids and massacres. There can be no Kishineff here. There is no Pale in Yankeeland. If in all the world there is a place where the age-long lamentations of the doistressed Israelite may cease, it is here. And how has the Jew measured up to his chance in this land of opportunity? Has he proved a worthy son to the mother who adopted him? Let history answer.

While the Jew is not rated as a fighter, he has taken a brave part in all our wars. It is said that in proportion to his numbers he outclassed every other race or nationality in the Revolutionary war by two to one. David S. Franks was on General Washington's staff, and there were twenty-four other Jewish officers enrolled. There were Jews in the War of 1812, and in the Mexican war. Seven thousand Hebrews were enlisted on both sides of the civil war, and Abraham Lincoln presented medals of honor for brilliant military service to seven of that race. There were 4,000 Jews in the recent war with Spain, the first volunteer enlisted and the first man shot in that conflict were both Hebrews.

Commodore Uriah P. Levy held the highest command in the American navy before the civil war, and it was he who abolished corporal punishment on board the battleships. It was Commodore Levy who gave to the United States the first statue which was given to the government to be put in the capitol. This was a figure of Thomas Jefferson done by a French sculptor. It was accepted by congress in 1878 by a resolution offered by Senator Charles Sumner.

The Jew is always ready to assist in public enterprises, even though not always directly interested. The last $10,000 necessary for the completion of Bunker Hill monument was given by Judah Touro, a Jew who was not even a resident of the state of Massachusetts. In 1876, at the Pennsylvania centennial, the Jews of the United States erected a monument to religious liberty which was executed by Moses Ezekiel of Richmond, Virginia, the foremost sculptor of his race in America. As early as 1711, seven Jews contributed to the building of the steeple of Trinity church. When the fortunes of the Revolutionary army were at such a low ebb, the financial depletion was ameliorated by the gifts of Haym Solomon, who contributed $650,000. George Washington is quoted as saying that had it not been for this timely gift the cause of the struggling colonies might have failed.

Aside from his many services since its discovery, the Jew's claim to America is strengthened by the fact that five members of his race came with Columbus on his first voyage of discovery, and the expedition was financed with the personal donation of $160,000 by Luis de Santangel, a Jew who was chief tax collector for King Ferdinand of Spain. The second voyage was financed by the money raised from the confiscated property of Spanish Jews. The first member of Columbus' party to set foot on American soil was Louis de Torres, a Jew who acted as interpreter for the great explorer, and who was the discoverer of the use of tobacco. Gabriel Sanchez was another Hebrew member of the party, and he obtained the first grant from King Ferdinand to trade cattle and provisions to the Indians. Bernal, the ship's doctor, and Rodrigo Sanchez, the superintendent of the ship, were both Jews. The fifth Hebrew of the party was Juan Cabrero, who was a personal friend of Queen Isabella. Both the map and astronomical instrument which enabled Columbus to hold his course were made by Jews.

The first Jew to settle in America was Jacob Barsimon, who came to New York in 1654, followed shortly by twenty-three others from Brazil. These two dozen, the nucleus of New York's present Hebrew population that is rapidly climbing to the million mark, were bitterly resented by Peter Stuyvesant, who denied them the right to hold any religious services, to bury their dead, or to do any retail business. What a contrast to conditions now, when the Jews are leaders in so many lines of activity, notably banking, law, clothing, jewelry, fine arts and the stage. That the presence of the Jews in New York in such numbers has enabled Manhattan to take her present rank among the cities is conceded by Mayor Fitzgerald, of Boston, who declared in a recent speech that the reason for the backwardness of his city in the commercial world was that of the thousand men in its chamber of commerce, only two were Jews.

To those of his critics who taunt him with having always been a trader, the Jew replies that he was not allowed to make his choice of a vocation. At the present time in Russia he cannot own property anywhere in the empire; he cannot own factory shares, nor shares in any business where land must be used; he is not allowed to hold commissions in the army; he cannot inaugurate a school for either Jew or Christian; he cannot be a college professor, and was only recently permitted to be a lawyer. At the present time there is only one Hebrew judge in all of Russia. No Jew can act as a teacher for a Christian, and Christians are forbidden to enter the employ of Jewish families.

Having been forced to obtain a livelihood by any shift for so many hundred years, has sharpened his trading sense, and made him a keen financier. Four Jews were among the organizers of the New York Stock Exchange, and there are now 115 Jewish millionaires in America—a proportion of one out of every thirty-five. The Jewish wholesale houses do a yearly business of more than a billion dollars. The Hebrews own $900,000,000 worth of property in New York alone. Hayman Levy, a fur dealer, taught the secret of getting rich to the first Astor, who worked in his employ.

Many people claim that the reason the Jew succeeds is because he is dishonest, but there are several universal traits of Jewish character which if observed by other nationalities would tend to make them equally successful in life. The first of these is untiring energy and devotion to business; the second is the practice of economy; the third is regard for the domestic virtues. It stands to reason that any young man who will work, save his money and take care of his health, has a better chance to get on in the world than one who neglects these cardinal principles of well being. These traits are really the basis of Jewish success.

The Jew has had a brilliant record in politics. Oscar Straus is the first member of that race to hold a cabinet portfolio. There have been six Jews in the senate: David Yulee, of Florida; Judah P. Benjamin, of Louisiana; Benjamin F. Jones, of Louisiana; Joseph Simon, of Oregon; Isador Raynor, of Maryland, and Simon Guggenheim, of Colorado. Thirty-four Jews have served in the lower branch of the national congress, and the four now representing their race there are Henry M. Goldfogle and Joseph H. Littauer, of New York; Lucius Kahn, of California, and General Adolph Meyer, of Louisiana. William Loeb, secretary to the President, is generally regarded as having as much power as a cabinet officer. There are about 2,000 Jews in the government employ.

As educators the Jews have left their impress on every country in the world. Rabbi Gershom Seixas was one of the incorporators of Columbia college, and was one of the fourteen clergymen present at the first inauguration of George Washington. Felix Adler has immortalized himself by founding the ethical culture societies in New York and Philadelphia. There are eighty papers and magazines published by Jews in the United States. Prominent figures in the world of American journalism are Adolph Ochs, owner of the New York Times; Joseph Pulitzer, owner of the World, and Carvalho, manager of the Hearst papers.

Rose Pastor Stokes, Albert Sterner, and Samuel Gompers are familar Jewish names in literature, art and philanthropy. The present telephone transmitter is the invention of a Jew, one Emil Berliner. The art of stone masonry was first brought to this country by the Hebrews, who also introduced the cultivation of sugar cane in America. The first white man-child born in Georgia was Isaac Hinis, a son of Jewish exiles. The world's champion typewriter is Miss Rose Fritz, a Hebrew girl.

The Jews practically dominate the theatrical business in all its branches. Heinrich Conreid and Oscar Hammerstein, the giants in the operatic world, are both Jews. Klaw and Erlanger, the Frohmans and the Shuberts are successful managers and producers. David Belasco is not only a successful writer of plays, but the foremost producer in the country. Charles Klein is one of the most successful playwrights of the time. Alfred J. Cohen, better known as Alan Dale, is one of the best known dramatic critics. Miriam Michelson and Channing Pollock are among the younger playwrights. Richard Mansfield and David Warfield are the foremost Jewish actors, and Clara Lipman holds honors both as actress and playwright. Most of the musical comedy stars, such as Sam Bernard, George Cohan, Jo Weber, Lew Fields and Rogers Brothers, are Jews.

I Can Cure Cancer

At Home Without Pain, Plaster or Operation and I Tell You How, Free.

I Have Proven Cancer Can be Cured at Home. No Pain, No Plaster, No Knife.—Dr. Wells, restoring them to health and strength. If you have cancer or any lump or sore that you believe is cancer, write to-day and learn how others have been cured quickly and safely and at very small expense. No matter what your condition may be do not hesitate to write and tell me about it. I will answer your letter promptly, giving you, absolutely free, full information and proof of many remarkable cures.

I have discovered a new and seemingly unfailing treatment for the relief and cure of the deadly cancer. I have made some most astonishing cures. I believe every person with cancer should know of this marvelous medicine and its wonderful cures, and I will be glad to give full information free to all who write me and tell me about their case.

Peter Keagan, Galesburg, Ill., had cancer of the mouth and throat. Doctors said, "no hope." Mr. Keagan wrote: "It is only a question of a short time—I must die." To-day his cancer is healed up and he is well. My marvelous radiatized fluid did it. It has other just such cures to its credit. I am saving people every day and can prove it. If you have cancer, write to-day and learn how others have been cured quickly and safely and at very small expense. No matter what your condition may be do not hesitate to write and tell me about it. I will answer your letter promptly, giving you, absolutely free, full information and proof of many remarkable cures.

Dr. Rupert Wells, 2692 Radol Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

SUFFRAGETTES A PROBLEM

They Insist on Being Martyrs; Trouble Tomorrow.

London, March 7.—The woman suffragists by insisting upon martyrdom, are placing the authorities in an embarrassing position. Mrs. Despard, a sister of General French, and several of her fellow agitators, were released from prison yesterday, after a term of confinement for participation in the recent agitation at the house of commons. James Keir-Hardy, M. P., who has a reputation for eccentricity, presided at a public breakfast given in honor of these women. Several of the suffragists delivered speeches in which they announced their purpose of forcing the authorities to keep them in prison, by committing breaches of the peace whenever the opportunity offered, until such time as suffrage legislation is enacted.

Since the British law is no respecter of persons these women of refinement have shared the prison life of the common criminals of their sex, and the regime of English prisons is remarkably severe. The question of woman suffrage wil come up before the house of commons tomorrow, and preparations are being made for another demonstration then.

JOHN SMITH IS RELEASED

Informer on Hargis Is Freed From Jail.

Lexington, Ky., March 8.—John Smith, who has been confined in the Jackson, Ky., jail, accused, with Judge Hargis, of assassinating Dr. Cox, was released on a writ of habeas corpus by Magistrate Davis yesterday afternoon. In the petition for Smith's release it was alleged that the commonwealth's attorney had made a motion before Judge Carnes for the release, but that the release was refused. This action on the part of Judge Carnes, it was charged, was unlawful, inasmuch as the court had no authority to commit Smith to jail after the commonwealth had made a motion for Smith's release. Smith confessed, it is alleged, that himself, John Abner and Asbury Spicer had been employed by Hargis to shoot Cox.

EXPLORERS START.

New York, Marih 11.—An expedition headed by Prof. J. R. S. Sterrett, a well known archaeologist of Cornell university, has left here on the steamer Princess Irene for an 18 months' trip through Asia Minor. Dr. A. T. Olmsted, B. B. Charles and K. J. E. Wrench, all of Cornell and archaeologists, accompanied Prof. Sterrett. Dr. C. O. Harris, now in Athens, will join the party abroad.

MAY NOT SEE THE CANAL

Cannon and Party May Be Quarantined.

New York, March 8.—Speaker Cannon and the other members of the congressional party who sailed south a few days ago on the Hamburg-American steamer Blucher may not be permitted to visit Colon. The party had planned to stop at Colon on the homeward trip from more southerly points and spend most of their time on the isthmus in inspecting the work on the canal. The news has come that the Panaman government has established a quarantine against Venezuelan ports because of a reported outbreak of yellow fever at La Guayra. The Blucher is scheduled to call at La Guayra and also at Puerto Cabello before she reaches the isthmus.

Officers of the Hamburg-American line say that every effort will be made to arrange for the landing of the congressional party at Colon. It may be possible to induce the passengers on the Blucher to consent to a change in the schedule. If this cannot be done the company may appeal to President Roosevelt to ask Panama to make an exception in their quarantine regulations in the case of the congressional party.

JERSEY INSURANCE QUIZ

Prudential's Big Surplus Is Increasing Rapidly.

Repeal of Company's Charter Hinted at to Remedy the Inequalities.

Trenton, N. J., March 6.—Many important recommendations for the regulation of life insurance companies in New Jersey are included in the report of the select committee of the senate appointed last year to investigate the subject of life insurance in the state, which was made public today. In its recommendations the committee has drawn freely from the report of the committee of fifteen, which was submitted at the conference on uniform insurance legislation last December. By far the greater part of the report is devoted to the Prudential Insurance company. Principal among the recommendations is one that a bill be enacted limiting the amount of capital stock which any life insurance company may have to two million dollars and the dividends which may be paid thereon from future earnings, so long as the company continues to conduct the participating life insurance business, to ten per cent upon the stock; and providing that upon the dissolution of the company the stockholders of the company shall have, out of the ultimate distribution of assets, not more than two dollars for one of the face value of their shares. This bill provides, however, that where accumulations greater than that amount already have taken place (as claimed in the case of the Prudential), the stockholders shall not be deprived of their rights thereto.

The report contains an extended review of the Prudential from the time of its organization in 1873 under the name of the Widows and Orphans' Friendly society with a share capital of $25,000, until the present, when, as the Prudential Insurance company of America, it has a capital stock of $2,000,000 and a surplus of $18,580,000.

It is claimed, says the report, that this surplus belongs to the stockholders subject to contingent liability to policyholders. It would appear from the president's testimony that certainly, in the past, and perhaps at present, some at least, of the stockholders would if they could, divide this surplus or part of it, in the shape of cash or stock dividends. The case presents a remarkable state of affairs. By the investment of $91,000 in cash, the stockholders were able to accumulate capital stock of two million dollars, whereon they have always drawn ten per cent, or $200,000 per year, and still to accumulate beyond that $16,500,000. Nor is this all; so rapid were the gains and so great the prospect of their future accumulation, that in 1902, when the scheme for reciprocal control of the Fidelity and Prudential companies was in course of arrangement, the stockholders of this Prudential Insurance company were able to dispose of shares at six times their par value and the principal promoters of the company actually received for a part only of their holdings in November, 1902, from the treasury of the Fidelity Trust company $5,987,000.

For the shares which produced this amount there had been paid into the treasury of the Widows & Orphans' Friendly society by the promoters only $45,484.08, or three-quarters of one per cent of this vast sum of money.

"If the theory of the stockholders be correct that the surplus of this company in law belongs to them, the present surplus of $18,580,000 affords $204 for each dollar of the $91,000 contributed to the enterprise, and this in addition to annual dividends of $200,000 or 21⅞ per cent paid for many years past.

"The assets of a life insurance company are trust funds and the management of such a company must be deemed to the management of a great trust. While it may be true as a strictly legal proposition, that the obligations of the company to policyholders are likened by the terms of the written contracts or policy which it issues, yet it is not the whole truth and the Prudential company itself has recognized that its obligations in equity and good conscience go further, for they state that they have voluntarily divided up among policyholders in excess of its legal obligations, more than $7,000,000.

"The truth is that this vast accumulation of money, now amounting to more than $125,000,000, was all contributed by and in ethics all belongs to the policyholders after a fair deduction for the expenses of operation and a just and a liberal return to the promoters of the enterprise. While the vested rights of the stockholders, whatever they may be of the Prudential company, must be recognized and maintained, we cannot contemplate without some solicitude the continuous rolling up of an enormous surplus by this company taken from millions of contributors for whom the company is the trustee if this surplus is to be considered the property of a few holders, whose rewards obtained under the company's charters have already been so great. If the stockholders' interest in this corporation is what some of them claim it to be it may be well doubted whether they cannot prevent by voluntary contributions out of the surplus to policyholders, which have heretofore been made from year to year to the extent of $7,000,000, and it may well be supposed that the time will come, at no distant day, when the pretentions of stockholders may again bring forth from them a demand for the division of this surplus.

"It has been stated before us that at the present rate of progress this surplus is likely to be at the end of 1907 $23,000,000 and at the end of 1908 $28,000,000. This money ought in some way to be assured to the policyholders except such part as justly now belongs to the holders of the stock. Rather than allow this accumulation to go on for the benefit of the stockholders, at the expense of the policyholders of this company we would be in favor of the repeal of the charter of the corporation and a reorganization of it under the general law and under proper restrictions, if such a measure seemed necessary, but the committee does not think that such a remedy is necessary, and they believe that the invasion of any just rights of the stockholders can be avoided, and yet that the assets can be substantially retained for the policyholders.

"It is in place of this extreme measure that the committee prepared the bill limiting the amount of capital stock of any insurance company to $2,000,000 and restricting the profits of stockholders."

BUTTE CARRIERS STICK.

Washington, March 11.—The letter carriers of Butte, Mont., who resigned in a body because of the small compensation paid by the government, now desire to remain in the service. A telegram from them was received by the postmaster general saying that in view of the legislation providing for graded increases for postoffice employes they would withdraw their resignations.

THE WHOLE FAMILY

Mother Finds a Food for Grown-ups and Children as Well.

Food that can be eaten with relish and benefit by the children as well as the older members of the family, makes a pleasant household commodity.

Such a food is Grape-Nuts. It not only agrees with and builds up children, but older persons who, from bad habits of eating, have become dyspeptics.

A Phila. lady, after being benefited herself, persuaded her husband to try Grape-Nuts for stomach trouble. She writes:

"About eight years ago I had a severe attack of congestion of stomach and bowels. From that time on, I had to be very careful about eating, as nearly every kind of food then known to me, seemed to cause pain.

"Four years ago I commenced to use Grape-Nuts. I grew stronger and better and from that time I seldom have been without it; have gained in health and strength and am now heavier than I ever was.

"My husband was also in a bad condition—his stomach became so weak that he could eat hardly anything with comfort. I got him to try Grape-Nuts and he soon found his stomach trouble had disappeared.

"My girl and boy, 3 and 9 years old do not want anything else for breakfast but Grape-Nuts and more healthy children cannot be found." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little booklet, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Hayner Whiskey on Approval

We will send our product to anyone anywhere on approval—Tastes may differ but everyone agrees

HAYNER BOTTLED-IN-BOND Private Stock Whiskey

is the best whiskey distilled at any price, and we will ship

4 FULL MEASURE QUARTS of the genuine Bottled-in-Bond for only $3.20

HAYNER whiskey is STRAIGHT—bottled in bond at our large distillery under government supervision. It has age, body and flavor. It is the whiskey without a fault—the pure essence of the grain made by our special process—genuine, unadulterated, undoctored—THE HOME WHISKEY.

THE BEST WHISKEY SOLD IN AMERICA TODAY at a LOW PRICE

Send us $3.20 today and we will ship four full quarts of the GENUINE BOTTLED IN BOND PRIVATE STOCK with the understanding that if it doesn't suit YOUR TASTE you return the shipment and we return the money.

YOU CAN'T BE SURE A WHISKEY IS PURE UNLESS IT WAS BOTTLED IN BOND—HAYNER IS.

We will ship you in a plain sealed case, with no marks to show contents, FOUR FULL QUART BOTTLES of HAYNER PRIVATE STOCK BOTTLED IN BOND WHISKEY for $3.20, and we will pay the express charges. Take it home and sample it, have your doctor test it, every bottle if you wish. Then, if you don't find it perfectly satisfactory, ship it back AT OUR EXPENSE and your $3.20 will be promptly refunded. How could any offer be fairer? WRITE OUR NEAREST SHIPPING DEPOT and mention "Division 9245."

Orders for Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., New Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash. or Wyo. must be on the basis of 4 QUARTS for $4.00 by EXPRESS PREPAID or 20 QUARTS for $15.20 by FREIGHT PREPAID.

THE HAYNER DISTILLING COMPANY, DIV. 9245
DAYTON, O. ST. LOUIS, MO. ST. PAUL, MINN. ATLANTA, GA.
ESTABLISHED 1866. CAPITAL $500,000.00 PAID IN FULL

ARMED BAND GETS $20,000

Moscow Terrorists Raid University and Escape.

Moscow, March 7.—A daring holdup occurred at the university here today. While the officials were being paid off in the chancellery seven armed men entered, threatened all present with pistols and demanded the money. The intruders then fired in the air, seized $20,000 and decamped, killing a sergeant of police whom they met at the door as he was about to enter the building. The university is now surrounded by police and all the houses in the vicinity are being searched.

Warsaw, March 7.—A bomb was thrown at noon today into a flat occupied by Prince Argutynski, director of the government high school. The premises were wrecked but the prince was not injured. The thrower of the bomb, a youth, succeeded in making his escape.

HONDURAS LOTTERY QUITS

Government Made $200,000 Monthly Off of It.

New Orleans, March 8.—A steamer brings news from Puerto Cortez, Honduras, that as a result of the prosecution of the Honduras Lottery company by the United States government and the arrest of the lottery owners, the company has decided to quit business even in Honduras. A commission in liquidation has been appointed and all the company's property, including the great lottery building at Puerto Cortez, is advertised for sale.

The government of Honduras, it is learned from an authoritative source, will lose $200,000 in gold in revenue monthly, the amount which the company has been getting out of the United States on an average monthly. Of this amount $100,000 is believed to have come from New York city. It is learned that the government got out of the lottery a flat sum of $20,000 monthly, besides 20 per cent of the net income, which amounted to $180,000 in gold monthly.

United States District Attorney W. H. Armbrecht announced today his receipt of advices from Boston that Frank Fitzpatrick has been arrested and held under a $3,000 bond to await the action of the grand jury in Mobile in April. Fitzpatrick is one of the richest men arrested in the lottery case.

THE FOULS RILED JOHN L.

Spanks Pair of Newsboys for Fighting.

Waterbury, Conn., March 8.—John L. Sullivan stopped in Main street to watch two newsboys, "Pickles" and "Patsy" Sweeney pummel each other. "Pickles" had just landed a hot one on Sweeney's nose when Sweeney landed a swift kick on "Pickles" stomach that doubled him up.

"Here! Here!" cried John L., seizing the combatants by the collar, "what are youse kids fighting about?" They poured out tearful explanations.

"Both lying," said Sullivan. "Fighting ain't good for you. I'm going to spank you." The crowd cheered.

The ex-champion of the prize ring knelt in the street and laid the yelling Patsy across his knee. "I'll begin on you because you didn't fight fair," he said, administering several resounding whacks. The crowd meantime was holding onto the terrified "Pickles."

"Please don't," he pleaded, "I always bet on you."

"Another lie," roared Sullivan. "You weren't on earth when I was champeen, and lying's worse than fighting. I'll give you an extra one for that."

Which he did.

BAD FIRE PANIC AVERTED

Revival Dispersed by Flames at Aberdeen, S. D.

Aberdeen, S. D., March 11.—While revival services were in progress in the Auditorium last night, fire started under a platform on which 300 members of the choir and several preachers were sitting. The place was packed by 2,000 persons. When smoke was notice several walked out, and Rev. R. E. Johnson, leader of the revival, at once began singing. The choir took up the refrain and preachers went among the congregation, advising them to leave quietly. Some of the more excitable people made their exit through windows and in ten minutes the immense hall was empty. Before the choir and evangelist left the platform the rear portion of it was in flames. Firemen fought the fire for an hour, finally subduing it, after most of the platform had been burned. No one was hurt.

SMOOT IS WELCOMED HOME

Brass Band and Delegation Greet the Senator.

Provo, Utah, March 9.—When Senator Reed Smoot and party arrived here yesterday from Washington, many citizens, a large delegation of students from Brigham Young university and a brass band were on hand to welcome the senator. The Senator and Mrs. Smoot were taken to the university, where an informal reception was held. Senator Smoot made a speech in which he said that the action of the United States senate, deciding him entitled to his seat, was a victory for the nation, for the state and for religious liberty. He declared that the attacks upon him had come out from a few disappointed individuals.

RAT ATE WIRES.

Connellsville, Pa., March 11.—For several hours recently there was trouble in the local central of the Bell Telephone company that taxed the brains of the wire chief and several assistants before the short circuits were located. A rat of extraordinary size sought a winter home in a box through which all the cables pass and in arranging his palace chewed off several wires which happened to be in his way.

The little rodent had no more than completed his home until three sections of the switchboard refused to work. Wire Chief Earl Swartzelder spent several hours in trying to locate the trouble. Finally the mixup was traced to where the cables entered the operating room. Boards were taken up and there, tucked away in bits of paper and several of the hello girls' handkerchiefs, the rat was captured.

Be Good TO YOURSELF! "IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND;" if you need help try my new invention—not a drug—the BACHELOR'S FRIEND, based on 50 years study. Free trial offered by Dr. Foote, Box 788, New York

FORTUNE AND POST CARDS FREE Send two 2c stamps and birth date. Prof. Rameses, Dept. 13, Stratford, Conn.

$91 Per month, expenses advanced. Men to travel, collect names, advertise and distribute samples. Permanent. SAUNDERS CO., Dept. 5, Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

HANDSOME AND WEALTHY LADY, has $10,000 c

HOUSEHOLD AND YOUNG FOLKS

JENNINGS

EMILY S. BOUTON, EDITOR

Keynotes of Harmony

Sunday.
Keep in the sunlight; nothing beautiful or sweet grows or ripens in the darkness.

Monday.
Who is thy neighbor? All who need
The care and comfort you can give;
Despite their country or their creed—
Despite the land in which they live.

Tuesday.
Aim at the sun and you may not reach it; but your arrow will fly far higher than if aimed at an object on a level with yourself.

Wednesday.
If you must weep, go weep awhile
Until your troubles all have flown;
Then change your teardrops to a smile;
The world has troubles of its own.

Thursday.
All hearts did she gain by gentle actions, soft self-government, patience and peace.

Friday.
They might not need me,
Yet they might.
I'll let my heart be
Just in sight.
A smile so small
As mine might be
Precisely their
Necessity.

Saturday.
Give what you have. To some one it may be better than you dare to think.

"If I Knew You and You Knew Me"

The other day I saw this little verse of Nixon Waterman's, one of the "good cheer" poets, and it holds so much of meaning, I am going to pass it on to you. It is entitled Why Not? and this is the verse:

"If I knew you and you knew me—
If both of us could clearly see,
And, with an inner sight, divine
The meaning of your heart and mine,
I'm sure that we would differ less,
And clasp our hands in friendliness:
Our thoughts would pleasantly agree,
If I knew you and you knew me."

There is where so much of the trouble of the world comes in, because we do not know those who are often the nearest, and because they do not know us. Doubt and suspicion enter, because we cannot "clearly see," and we grow apart from those to whom we should cling closely. A cross word or a frown from someone we love, inflicts a hurt and arouses a sense of injury that prompts a like reply. We feel we have been wronged, and too often cherish bitterness against the one who has offended, when in reality it was only a passing irritation that caused the fretful speech.

Unfortunately, there are few, if any, who are blessed with the "inner sight divine." It is a difficult matter to read the meaning of another's heart and mind. Anyone is likely to have a cross spell, for things will go wrong sometimes and we cannot adjust the world to suit our own fancy. There are innumerable reasons for bringing about a criss-cross mood and the words which are spoken at such times should be passed over and forgotten and not taken for an intended hurt to your feelings. The way in which we meet our friends will be the way in which they meet us. The kindly greting and the warm handclasp, nine times out of ten, bring the same in return, but if it happens that we meet with something less pleasant, it is the wiser way to set it down to some cause which we do not understand, and presently it will be explained, or pass away without need of explanation.

A friendship that is ideal, is where two people have such confidence in each other that an explanation or excuse for any seeming neglect or surface coldness is never necessary. This sense of sureness is very comforting. Protestations of affection are not required as assurances of truth and fidelity, and we know that when we need a friend, she will be "all there."

It is commonly said that friendships of this kind exist between men, but never between women. This is another one of the "common sayings" in which there is little truth. Women can be friends, tried and true, if they will, by holding to a confidence in each other which prevents even a possibility of misunderstanding.

It is the differences of opinion that beset the path of peace. To be able to form an individual opinion is a desirable trait of character, and it is equally a desirable trait to be able to listen without impatience to the opinion of others. If some member of our family or some friend does not think as we do about a given matter, it is no reason for insisting we are right and they are wrong. Differences of opinion should not lessen love, but too often they have this effect when words are spoken in angry argument that leave a scar which is long in healing.

Opinion and love are two different things, and opinion should never be permitted to master the other.

It is faith we lack; the faith that keeps us to our belief in those we love and helps us to trust in their loyalty, even when we differ. Of course, none has a right to a bad temper. It is something which should be banished and exiled from the home circle and drummed off the fact of the earth, but so far as it has been discovered, people, for the greater part, are human and not angels. The times of bad temper seem bound to come. It is for us to make them fewer, and to try to make them quick in passing. Probably if we really knew one another, especially those with whom we dwell, we would not often grow angry, but if we cannot "clearly see," why we can take the chance of having faith, and more often than not come out the winner.

This world would be a paradise if "our thoughts would pleasantly agree." We know this without being told, and we know, too, that one likes one thing and another likes something else, and so on indefinitely. Each one has a right to his own likes or dislikes, but we can avoid being disagreeable about it by not blaming the one who does not "pleasantly agree." There are hundreds of trivial things by which a family or a friendship may be put out of harmony if it is forgotten that love abides, and underneath the surface there are hearts beating warm and true.

The title of the little verse heading this article asks "Why Not?" Why can't we know as we should, those who are covered by the same roof that gives us shelter; those whom we call our friends? Differences in character, disposition and personality are some of the reasons. Carelessness is another.

We grow accustomed to the surface of those we live with or see day after day, and lose sight of the sweetness of the hidden kernel.

"Father is cranky," or "mother is fussy," or "Mary is foolish," or "brother John is cross and unreasonable," we think, even if we do not say it aloud. Others of the family may be thinking the same things about the rest and so it goes, each one judging from the outer appearance and not trying to get at the real individual hidden within.

If we could have faith, love, patience and understanding, and occasionally a moment or two when we forget self,

"I'm sure that we would differ less,
And clasp our hands in friendliness."

THE COZY CORNER

HIGHER EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.

This is the year, or rather one of them, that seems to be devoted to the welfare of the children. People are beginning to realize more than ever before that the children of today are to be the men and women of tomorrow, and the salvation for our nation in a moral and spiritual way, is to train the children properly.

Even to the youngest child a proper education should be given. He can just as easily be taught from the beginning to speak correctly as incorrectly. Baby talk, in my opinion, should be banished from every home. It is silly and meaningless, and the child will have to unlearn the words taught by fond and foolish friends when he goes out among other children. It is quite as easy for a mother to speak of a baby's "little feet" as to call them "itty toosie wootsies," and if she feels like calling down especial blessings on the child, why not say "bless his little heart" as "bless um's itty hearty."

So with the children as they grow older; do not allow them to say words that have no meaning in their play. I was very much impressed with the following, which I read in a magazine: "In playing any game that requires counting out, such as the well known 'eni meny, miny, mo,' I substitute something that will be of use to the child in after years. For instance, the Greek alphabet, pointing around the circle with Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Delta, etc., the one coming out on Omega, being 'it.' Sometimes it is the signs of the Zodiac in their order, Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, etc. Again we use the numerals in French or German. These words are explained to the children and help them to a beginning of further knowledge of the languages, etc.

Consider for a moment how much more dignified such training would make a child than to allow them to say, as thousands of children do:

"Eni, meny, miny, mo
Catch a nigger by the toe
If he hollers, let him go,
Eni, meny, miny, mo."

Think of the senselessness of the words, and the vulgarity of expression that such a verse will fix in the child's mind—one he will never forget as long as he lives.

As parents we have a great responsibility in the proper education of our children, and we cannot begin that education too soon after the child is born, and I wish we could have a Cozy Corner Mothers' club, the members of which would pledge themselves to use their best efforts toward removing all slang and vulgarity from the amusements and the daily lives of their children, and instill ideas of propriety and dignity.—"A Mother of Four."

Again the editor calls attention to the fact that no anonymous letters will be used in this department. The name of the writer will not be given without her consent, but something more reliable than a fancy name must be used to insure attention.

THE SPRING EPIDEMIC.

I hardly dare mention house cleaning, as there is always such an objection made to hearing of it before it is absolutely necessary, but I will venture to make this suggestion:

In painting or staining floors, unless the boards are very closely matched so as to prevent the cracks between them from showing, it pays to fill the cracks with putty, or a pulp made by soaking paper until soft; packing it into the cracks as firmly as possible, and smoothing it over with a knife blade so it will lie evenly with the boards. When this is perfectly dry, go over the floor with a "filler" and then with the paint or stain. By using the filler, first, the floor will have a more natural-wood appearance and it will not require so many coats of the paint or stain, to give a satisfactory appearance.

The same rule applies to furniture that must be renewed. There is a preparation on the market that is warranted to remove all old paint quickly and easily, but if you cannot obtain that, a good scrubbing with soap and water will generally remove most of the paint, and turpentine rubbed on will finish the job. New paint or stain should not be put on over old paint, if you wish a smooth, even surface afterwards.

Where a carpet is much worn, it can be turned and the seams changed so that a good sized rug can be made of it, and if a border is painted around the sides of the room, this rug will save buying a new carpet, but it is seldom economy to buy new filling, or even matting, for a border for an old carpet.

Last year I heard of a substitute for a carpet that was highly recommended for bed rooms. It was unbleached sheeting tacked to the floor and wall paper pasted on it; then a coat of varnish was given. I tried it in a bed room that was not used very much, and found it a dead failure. The cloth, paper, varnish and time cost me considerable and every time a piece of furniture was moved, the varnish cracked and the paper roughed up. Even walking across it with anything but felt slippers, would leave a mark on the varnish.

Since then when I have needed a cheap carpet—one that would give good service — have bought cotton carpet for which I paid 25 and 30 cents a yard. They are strong and come in very pretty patterns and wear like iron. It is said that they will fade, but I know mine have not faded very badly and when they do, you can turn them. In housekeeping expenses it does not often pay to try doubtful experiments.—"Sally H."

A MENDING BOX.

A reader of the Cozy Corner sends directions for making a mending box like one she has in use and finds very convenient. It is made from an ordinary wooden box that may be bought at the grocery. The size you may select to suit yourself. The whole box is covered with denim, the lid being padded beforehand. Wall paper is used for a lining, making the box very attractive in appearance.

Denim pockets, with flaps that fasten by means of the patent fasteners used on skirts, are made and then attached to the outside of the box with brass-headed tacks put on at regular intervals.

These pockets are intended for scissors, thimble, thread and the scraps of wool, linen, cotton and silk needed in repairing the various garments.

Inside of the lid is a long plump cushion well stocked with needles of all sorts and sizes and an abundance of pins.

The clothing in need of the proverbial "stitch in time" may be kept in the box, which is right at hand, with everything convenient, when mending time comes around.

In between times it may be used as a window seat.

INQUIRY ANSWERED.

Another friend writes thus.—Tell the lady who wants to know how to stop her hair from falling out, to rub dry salt on her scalp twice a week, rubbing it thoroughly until the scalp glows. Then shake and brush the salt out, dry. If you try to wash it out, the water and salt form a brine that makes the hair stiff.—Marian.

DELICIOUS DESSERTS.

Pineapple Sponge.

Soak one-third box of gelatine (I use Cox's) in one-third cupful of cold water until softened, then dissolve with one cupful of boiling water. When thrououghly dissolved, add one-half cupful of sugar and three-fourths of a can of shredded pineapple. Beat this until it is thoroughly mixed, then when cool, stir in one pint of cream, whipped. Turn into molds, either for individual serving, or in one large mold, and set in a cold place for two hours before serving. If served in cups, place a candied cherry on the top of each dish when it is served.— Mrs. Kate Sewall.

The Blade cook will personally vouch for the excellence of the above dish.

Maumee Sponge Cake.

To one cupful of granulated sugar add a teaspoonful each of nutmeg and cinnamon and one-quarter of a pound of grated sweet chocolate. To two-thirds cupful of sifted flour add half a cupful of chopped English walnuts and a quarter of a cupful of shredded citron. To the yolks of six eggs add a teaspoonful of cold water and beat until light; beat the whites of the eggs to a very stiff froth and fold into the egg and sugar, adding the other ingredients a little at a time. Line a tin can with a buttered paper, dust with flour and sprinkle the bottom and sides with finely chopped nutmeats; pour in the cake mixture and bake in a moderate oven. A boiled frosting can be placed on this, or it is excellent served plain.—J. G. M.

The Poet of Home and Children

While the Household page of the Weekly Blade is devoted exclusively to women, there are a few men who are allowed space in its columns and with this few is numbered James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier poet, whose work is so widely known and appreciated. Mr. Riley has an unconventional, genial personality, which gains him many personal friends as well as admirers of his writings.

The Riley poems have warmed the hearts of thousands upon thousands of American readers—old and young, rich and poor, for they sing of home and children, and of the little comedies and tragedies that come into real life. The March issue of The Book News Monthly devotes a greater part of its pages to Mr. Riley. A number of our leading writers have contributed appreciations of the poet and his work, and among these is Elizabeth Miller, a young woman who is the author of two unusually fine novels based on Biblical history, and entitled The Yoke, and Saul of Tarsus. Miss Miller is a native of Indiana, and writes of Riley as a representative Hoosier. The following is taken from her article:

"There have been, and there are now, men who are more or less typical of the Hoosier state; but the perfect and unblemished example has been achieved thus far only in James Whitcomb Riley. There is no other man's habit in this typical Indianian. It is his logic that fine feeling reduced to use serves every test; hence he is simple and correct, not picturesque, not even quaint or homely. The vernacular in him attains that clarity and variety which has gained for the state the late admission that here is real English, purely spoken. He is not become so immersed in the atmosphere of the city as to efface all consciousness of open country and far horizons. On the other hand, though one had a picture of the man of

"Noon-time, 'an June-time, down around the river;
Had to furse with Lizey Ann, but lawzy,
I fergive her,"

one's image will not be destroyed, though one met RIley in an English morning coat and eyeglasses. Representative of a state with broad and generous opportunities—which, therefore, developed to the highest strong artistic sense before abnormal wealth—Mr. Riley shows the results of a life-long holding of spiritual and world good in proper ratio, so that he has the presence not of complacency or of self-satisfaction, but of content. Even then it is the content which is the final resolution of the man appeased in ambition and rich in immense experience.

For this reason there is somewhat of the sage in his atmosphere. But this should not conjure up either a venerable or an unapproachable image of the poet. His inner poetic self has written signs upon him which he cannot conceal. Riley, the man, is as good to know, as satisfying to have at hand, as comfortable and as dependable, as his verse is. He does not profess to ignore himself in his daily talk, or to taboo "shop"—the mark of self-consciousness in a writer—never is the spirit of his poetry so illumined as upon his own lips. He is as young as his youngest companion, a most excellent comrade, with a range of humor from the tart to the benign, a practical democrat, and a firm believer in minkind."

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY AND A NEPHEW.

Mr. Riley was born in Greenfield, Ind., in 1853. He was educated in the public schools and began contributing poems to Indiana papers in 1873. He has long been known as "the Hoosier poet," and has written many volumes of verse. Each Christmas, for some years back, there has been a Riley book in true holiday attire, which means fine pictures in color and handsome bindings. Of these there have been the Riley Christmas poem; A Defective Santa Claus; the Christy edition of An Old Sweetheart of Mine; a second Riley-Christy book, Out to Old Aunt Mary's, and in the season just passed, While the Heart Beats Young, a selection of child-rhymes, charmingly illustrated in color by Ethel Franklin Betts.

What with them all nearly every American home must possess a Riley book; and most nursery walls must be familiar with the childish horror induced by the graphic recitation of Little Orphant Annie, the childish glee attendant on a reading of The Bear Story, and the keen delight fo bright baby faces as the doings of The Raggedy Man are exploited or Little Johnt's Christmas is described.

Popovers.

A batter is a mixture that can be poured or dropped but not handled, while a dough is firm enough to knead or roll out and cut in form. Considerable more skill is required to bake a batter, made as it is with nearly equal parts of dry and liquid ingredients, than a dough. Hence the light cakes or muffins commonly called popovers sometimes prove failures. It should be remembered that the lightness of such cakes depends largely on the eggs used and the air beaten in, therefore no delay should be made when once the batter is in proper condition for the oven.

The little iron pans should be hot and greased and the oven hot; the pans should not be moved needlessly nor the oven door left open. The round pans give better satisfaction than the oblong or gem pans.

To fill one dozen round pans mix two cups of flour and one-half teaspoon of salt, turn one and three-quarters cups of milk on slowly in order not to make the batter lumpy. Add two beaten eggs and a teaspoon of melted butter; beat with strokes across the bowl for five minutes or use an egg beater for two minutes. Fill pans two-thirds full; bake not less than half an hour and five or eight more minutes may be required to finish them. If taken out too soon they will fall; they should fill the cups and rise high enough to tip over.

For the Homemakers

Salt is such a common article that most people do not half appreciate its high medicinal value. Many and various are the uses to which it can be put, and the full use of salt goes far toward preserving health in the home. For neuralgic pains in the head and face, take a small bag of flannel, fill with salt, heat thoroughly and apply to the affected part. A bag of salt placed hot to the feet or any portion of the body is better for giving and keeping warmth than is the usual hot water bottle or hot brick.

An excellent gargle for a sore throat is a tablespoonful of salt in a tumbler of water. Many serious cases of throat trouble might be cured by its use, if only taken in time and gargling every hour or every half hour as the need warrants. A flannel cloth wrung out of salt water should be tied around the sore throat at night.

Common salt is an excellent dentrifice. By its judicious use the teeth are kept white, the gums hard and the breath sweet. When the gums are spongy, the mouth should be washed out twice a day with salt and water. Warm salt and water held in the mouth, will sometimes cure toothache and will at least make the pain less, while it is both perfectly safe and easy to try. Again, equal parts of alum and salt, or even salt alone placed on a piece of absorbent cotton and inserted in the hollow of an aching tooth will often give relief when other means have failed. And salt placed on the gum when a tooth has been extracted will prevent profuse bleeding.

When destroying your barrels do not throw away the old hoops if they are made of birch bark. These should be saved and cut in pieces the length of the regular coat hanger and covered with a crossway piece of plaid gingham or some striped cotton material, and a loop sewed on in the center of the hoop. These are much lighter than the ordinary coat hanger, and are just as satisfactory for hanging up shirt waists and the lighter-weight coats and skirts.

Metal teapots, if disused, for some time give a musty flavor to the tea when next used. This may be prevented by placing a lump of sugar in the teapot before putting away.

A cement for mending a cracked stove is made of wood ashes and salt, in equal proportions, reduced to a paste with cold water. Fill in the cracks when the stove is cool. It will soon harden and may then be polished over.

Potatoes in their jackets are more nutritious than when peeled, because right under the skin is all the rich potash which is so beneficial to the body. If peeled, it must be very thin, and they should be steamed, not boiled.

Be careful at each ironing to fold the table linens in a new way if possible, as it wears first at the folds. A good plan is to purchase an extra half yard of tablecloth and after a time cut off the extra length. This brings the creases in a new place.

Fil the holes in net curtains with single crochet stitch, using fine cotton and hook. If this is neatly done before laundering the mended places can hardly be detected.

It is worth while to remember, when heating milk, that if a little warm water is poured into the dish first it will keep the milk from sticking to the sides. Milk is more digestible if it is allowed to just reach the boiling point.

When a pet canary's feet become distorted, perches of various widths should be placed in the cage, for the change in the grip as the bird hops from one to another improves the deformity not a little.

THE MERRY-GO-ROUNDS

IF I CAN LIVE.

If I can live
To make some pale face brighter, and to give
A second luster to some tear-dimmed eye,
Or e'n impart
One throb of comfort to an aching heart,
Or cheer some wayworn soul in passing by;

If I can lend
A strong hand to the fallen, or defend
The right against a single envious strain,
My life, though bare
Perhaps of much that seemeth dear and fair
To us of earth, will not have been in vain.

The purest joy,
Most near to heaven, far from earth's alloy,
Is bidding cloud give way to sun and shine;
And 'twill be well
If on that day of days the angels tell
Of me, "She did her best for one of Thine."

"Oregon Bach" has sent another exposition of his peculiar views on matrimony, and while parts of the letter may seem obscure to the average reader, the letter is given verbatim:

Like others of you, I am puzzled to know how a woman's eyes can be (almost) filled with tears for a man she has never seen. I regret very much to say, although the man, that I have no sympathy for such a woman. Lest you may think me immovable by compassion, I will say that I changed my boarding place twice while attending the Lewis and Clark fair at Portland, Oregon, to get away from the feeling which you can imagine a man may have when at a table with a woman loath to refrain from showing before others, that with me she was willing to venture upon the stormy seas of a twain life.

In my childhood days the only thing that ever shattered my hope was the possibility of being refused by the girl I wanted to make my wife. Possibly to prevent this seemingly sad affair, I have lived in a way which moved me to say a few months ago when my life was in the hands of others that which, if repeated here, would make another "little tale" that would puzzle you all.

Nothing shows a lack of good sense more than tampering with a trusted heart to make merry over, and a more damaging crime to society cannot be committed than the act of courting men for their patronage like politicians do.

To realize how many greet us with the right hand for an opportunity to loot our pockets with their left is to make us love to live in the midst of nature undisturbed by man, where the rumble of water on its way to the sea does not change its sound to please King more than to please Peasant.

The man on the train, to whom I referred in a former letter, did not convey a selfish motive to my mind, and to have met a friend among strangers in a strange land, moved my feelings almost beyond expression.

In my way of thinking no plant is so tender, or needs more attention than a woman's affection, and, it may be added, that no gem is so easily won as a woman's heart. It is a great pity that so many are like the seedling shrub—so to speak—and will not pay for the time and care needed to make them bear fruit, so many a good companion is left to wither on the stock with languishing head. — "Oregon Bach."

Another applicant for admission; this time from Central Illinois:

I hope you will want me, and if you do, I shall, the first thing, thank the one who wrote so interestingly about the Valentine party and ask her to come again.

Of course all of the teachers in the M. G. R. company "celebrated" the holidays, and I expect we are all thinking what we shall do for the "last day of school," both for the Easter vacation and the summer term. How would it be if some of the more experienced teachers would give the beginners—of which I am one—some suggestions through this colmun, for the exercises on those days? For one I should be very grateful for such, as this is my first year of teaching and I am very anxious to do well, and to give such an exhibition as will please the parents and children and show in some degree what has been accomplished.

Is it best to have a public examination of the pupils at such times, or merely give the results of the private examinations and have a "show" program? I am morally sure that every child in my school would be so frightened at a public examination that they would all fail in everything (and their teacher would make the worst failure of all), but if it is the best to do I will try to prepare for it.

When I was a school girl, we had monthly examinations through the year which decided our standing at the closing term. Our "last days" were usually evening entertainments, when some distinguished man made an address and those of the pupils who were especially talented, sang, or played, or did whatever they could to make a good show, but our admiring friends who came to the graduation exercises of a class knew absolutely nothing of our ability in the branches we were supposed to be graduated in.

We could not do that in my school, for we have no "distinguished citizens" to speak for us, and no especially talented pupils to entertain the audience, but we have some excellent scholars who have studied faithfully, and with good results, which I wish to exploit to their families and neighbors, only I do not know how. Do, fellow teachers, have compassion on a green hand and advise me, for even though I am not admitted to the M. G. R. I can read your answers in The Blade.—Idaho Teacher.

A PHOTOGRAPHER'S DON'TS

A photographer recently gave useful "don'ts," which may prove of service to those desirous of being photographed.

Don't wear white or any other very pale shade, as the effect is sure to be more or less ghastly; but dress in black, red or some other dark hue.

Don't wear a large check or any material with a broad stripe.

Don't argue about the position, but let the photographer place you, as he can better judge the effect. Above all, forget that the photograph is being taken, and look as natural as is possible.

A London butcher has in his window a placard reading: "Wanted, a respectable boy for sausages."

Banner Puzzlers

For January.

New Work.....Gay
Solutions.....Horace

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was an American statesman and orator, born in South Carolina in 1782. He was admitted to the bar of his native state in 1807, and in 1811 was sent to congress, where he distinguished himself by his eloquent advocacy of the war with England. In 1817 he was made secretary of war; in 1832, a senator; in 1844, secretary of state; and in 1845 was re-elected a senator. He continued until his death an extreme advocate of states rights and of the policy of the slave-holding states. In 1832 he carried the famous South Carolina "nullification resolution," and was the father of the doctrine which caused the south to secede in 1861. He died in 1850.

HAWKEYE.

2.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

The diagonal of a cube is 15 inches. What is the area of its sides?

R. A. LEE.

3.—SQUARE WORD.

X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X

1.—To spread; to adjust.
2.—A place where the poet, Cowper, once lived.
3.—To unfasten.
4.—A province of Brazil.
5.—A genus of small rabbitlike animals found in Africa and Syria.

HORACE.

4.—L. M. ALCOTT ALPHABET.

(Concluded.)

M—"Sweetly feminine."
N—The "doctor."
O—The hero of a spinning-wheel tale.
P—The friend of Rose.
R—The eighth "cousin."
S—Another "cousin."
T—"Happy Go Lucky."
V—Laurie's English cousins.
W—Another of Aunt Jessie's boys.
Y—A faithful servant.

GAY.

5.—QUERY.

Who can tell us anything about a beverage called "hyperion?"

ILLI NOIS.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"Cold blows the wind from east to west,
The drift is driving surely;
So loud and shrill I hear the blast,
I'm sure it's Winter, fairly."

SALOME.

Answers to Puzzles of February 28.

1.—Felicia Dorothea Hemans.
2.—76.15 miles. (See Chat.)

3.—Words containing diagonals: Siren, madam, lucre, murky, music, folly, crown, stern, heart; diagonals, "sack-cloth."

4.—Sup-port.

5.—The word fathom comes from the Anglo-Saxon "faethm," an embrace; the measure was formerly the length of a man's outstretched arms. It is now six feet, about the same thing.

6.—Charles Kingsley wrote:

"Be good, sweet maid, and let who will be clever;
Do noble things, not dream them, all day long;
And so make life, and death, and that vast forever,
One grand, sweet song."

Chat.

Gay takes the January bannership for most new work used during the month, and Horace carries it off for most solutions.

The solution sent by W. L. Mower to his problem answered today is this: Consider the distance out of course (28 miles) as the perpendicular of a triangle; the distance the vessel should have sailed in 6 hours, at 12 miles an hour (72 miles), as the base of the same; add their squares and extract the sq. rt. of the sum to find the hypothenuse or number of miles actually sailed during the hurricane.

In the Column of February 14 the snow-flake puzzle should have been credited to Salome, instead of to Gay. The Mistress took a vacation that day, and the 'Cademy was in the hands of an assistant, who was new to the work.

The class today consisted of W. P. E., H. G. Heberling, Gay, Mrs. Mary Wilcox, Horace, and Salome.

W. P. E. and Gay both speak of enjoying the sunshine. The Mistress assures them she has enjoyed it every day except on the February 2, when it came out just long enough for that "pesky groundhog" to see his shadow on the ground, and, of course, he hied him into his hole for another six weeks! That accounts, without a doubt, for the six cold weeks that have followed!

Don't anybody suggest that the Mistress is superstitious, please!

Thank you, Salome, for the valentine. You got the color of the eyes and hair very nearly right, but the face is too youthful for your sedate old Schoolmistress.

H. G. Heberling, you are very welcome. Come again whenever you feel like it.

THE $100.00 IN CASH PRIZES NEWEST PUZZLE CAN YOU SOLVE IT

This is the newest and most interesting puzzle. You are sure to be wonderfully entertained in working out the solution and you are ALSO SURE TO BE HANDSOMELY REWARDED IF YOU ARE SUCCESSFUL. At the top of the advertisement you will see three lines divided into sections with dots in each section. Each one of the three lines of dots spells the name of a great city in the United States. There are twenty-six letters in the alphabet and we have used figures in spelling out the cities instead of letters. LETTER "A" IS NUMBER 1, LETTER "B" IS NUMBER 2, LETTER "C" IS NUMBER 3, etc. throughout the whole alphabet. Now to illustrate, in the top line in the first section you will find fourteen dots, so that letter is "N." This is all the information we are going to give you, so put on your thinking cap and study it out for yourself.

We will give on March 30th, 1907, One Hundred Dollars in Cash Prizes to those persons who send us the nestest correct names of the three cities.

Twenty-five Dollars in Cash is the first prize,
Ten Dollars in Cash is the Second Prize, Next Ten, $2.50 each.
Five Dollars in Cash is the Third Prize, Next Thirty-five, $1.00 each.

Here are 28 prizes, making a total of One Hundred Dollars in cash. No money required.

You do not have to send us one cent. It absolutely costs you nothing to enter this contest. Simply send the correct names of the three cities in the neatest possible manner, as the cash prizes will be paid to the persons sending the neatest correct solutions.

Try and Win. Brains and energy, nowadays, are winning the golden prizes. The names of the three cities can be worked out by an alert and energetic person, and as it absolutely costs you nothing to do it will surely pay you to try and win. We cheerfully give away this ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS and we do not care who gets it. The question is, can you get the correct solution? If you can, write the names of the three cities in as neat a manner as possible, together with your full name and address and mail to us immediately. Success is for energetic and thoughtful people. So, dear reader, do not pass this advertisement by without trying hard to win, especially as it does not cost you a cent to compete.

It will pay you to carefully read this offer several times before giving up the idea of trying to win a CASH PRIZE. Do not delay BUT SEND IN YOUR SOLUTION JUST AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. Address:—Prize Editor, Hopkins Pub. Co., Box No. 1713, Station E, New York City.

PEGGY GETS EVERYTHING

His gold beams a-spinning, I asked of the sun
If he ever had any to spare;
"Only once," he replied, "too many I spun,
And I gave them to Peggy for hair."

I asked of the sky if his stars were all right,
Or if he had over-supplies;
He said, "Ihad two which were rather too bright,
So I gave them to Peggy for eyes."

I asked of some fays who were cutting out flowers
If they had any remnants or snips;
They said, "We had scraps of these poppies of ours,
But we gave them to Peggy for lips."

I said to the rain, "What becomes of the drops
That you may have not used when it clears?"
He said, "If there are any left when it stops,
I'll give them to Peggy for tears."

I artfully coaxed him to spill them all out,
And scatter them over the miles;
And that is the reason, I haven't a doubt,
That Peg's always dimpling with smiles.

—Harper's Magazine.

"Waif," the Story of a Dog

"John," said mother, very gently. John hung his head, and said, "What, mother?" faintly, as if he had been caught in wrong-doing. Mother came to the end of the porch, and looked down where he sat on the grass with a dirty bundle in his arms.

"John, you must take him away. I'm sorry, dear, but you shouldn't have coaxed him up. You know we have all the pets we can take care of. You may take something along to give him a good meal when you leave, but he must stay away."

The boy arose and prepared to obey. He knew it was all quite true, but his heart was heavy. Just then the dirty little white dog seemed dearer than all the other pets. Waif sneaked after the young master he had adopted. He knew that the lady on the porch regarded him with disfavor, and he hung his tail with an apologetic air. When she came toward him he lay down on his back and put all his feet up in the air as if he were begging for mercy. But Mrs. Damon would not even look at his ridiculous pleading lest she should relent. She put some scraps in a biscuit box, and gave it to John. When he called, Waif sprang up blithely enough, and raced away with his tail curled jauntily and his ears cocked up.

"John," called his mother again as he reached the gate, " which way are you going?"

"Down the hill," said John.

"Wait a moment. I want you take my purple slippers and leave them on the rubbish heap. Perhaps the next load of rubbish will cover them, and then I shall be rid of them at last."

John laughed as he went back for the package. The purple slippers were a family joke. They called them purple for convenience, because they were some relation to that color, but just what name to give their dreadful hue no one had ever discovered. Father had bought them in a fit of absent-mindedness, mother said, though father declared they didn't look nearly so bad in the store. Mother had worn them twice, but the second time father had said that he didn't believe they harmonized with her complexion, and after that everyone felt free to laugh at them. They had been taken away twice—once in a bundle given to Mrs. Jenkins the washerwoman, but she brought them back the next day, saying "Someone made a mistake and put in an illigant pair of new velvet slippers." The next time they had been put in the ash barrel, but the ashman's little boy brought them back, and mother, with a sigh, gave him ten cents for the service.

Mother had tied them in a neat little parcel for John to take away. He set off down the road whistling, with Waif leaping at his side.

"I wonder if Waif can carry things. Here, Waif! Carry it! Good dog!"

Waif knew just what to do. He took it in his mouth, and trotted ahead with proudly waving tail. When they came to the rubbish heap in the ravine, and John threw the package down upon it, Waif plainly regarded that as a breach of trust. Why had he been told to take care of a package if it was only to be thrown away? He left the spot under protest.

In a field screened from the road by bushes John spread out Waif's dinner. It was a splendid dinner for a homeless, half-starved little dog, but when John started away Waif left his food to follow.

"No, no, Waif, go back. You mustn't come with me," said John sternly.

Waif did not understand this at all, but he was obedient, and lay down in the road to watch John out of sight. John turned once and saw him there. The tears came to his eyes, and he hoped that some kind-hearted farmer would take a liking to clever little Waif and take him home. When John got home he asked permission to go swimming, and in the sparkling river he forgot his trouble.

It was late in the afternoon when John came home. As he came up the walk a delighted little yelp greeted him from the porch. There was Waif sitting upright on a cushion with a lordly air of possession.

"Oh, Waif! did you come back?" cried John sorrowfully.

"Never mind, John," said mother, "Waif's going to stay now. He has earned a home. He brought my purple slippers back."

John shouted with laughter. "Oh, mother! to think you would take him in for bringing those old slippers back!" But Waif, to prove that he was now a welcome guest, went over and pretended to bite mother's shoes. Then he went back and sat proudly on his cushion, looking at John as if to say, "You see I belong here just the same as you do."

"Yes," said mother, "when you had been gone about 1 hour I saw a small creature coming far up the street. I suspected that it might be Waif, but he was carrying something that seemed too much for him. Every little way he would have to drop it and lie down beside it a while. You see the slippers are awkward for such a small dog to carry. At last he reached the gate, and toiled up the walk, dropping first one and then the other. He brought them up on the porch and laid them at my feet, looking up at me as if he had said, 'Mistress, I would do anything for you,' and of course I had to accept such willing service. I brought him a saucer of milk to refresh him, and gave him that cushion for his own special use. Think how hard he worked for me over that mile of hot, dusty road. But he knows it's all right now."

"Waif," said John, patting his head, "you are a hero, even if it is in a mistaken cause."

"Yes," said mother, "and we must give him a hero's reward."—Zella Margaret Waters in McCall's Magazine.

A BIG GARDEN

The year of 1906 was one of prodigal plenty on our seed farms. Never before did vegetable and farm seeds return such enormous yields.

Now we wish to gain 200,000 new customers this year and hence offer for 12c postpaid

1 pkg. Garden City Beet . . 10c
1 " Earliest Ripe Cabbage . 10c
1 " Earl't Emerald Cucumber 15c
1 " La Crosse Market Lettuce 15c
1 " 12 Day Radish . . . 10c
1 " Bliss Blood Tomato . . 15c
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1000 kernels gloriously beautiful flower seeds 15c
Total $1.00

All for 12c postpaid in order to introduce our warranted seeds, and if you will send 16c we will add one package of Berliner Earliest Cauliflower, together with our mammoth plant, nursery stock, vegetable and farm seed and tool catalog.

This catalog is mailed free to all intending purchasers. Write to-day.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis.

THE GOD OF WAR HELPED

Spanish Minister Comments on Dewey's Letter.

His Mission Is to Forget the Past and Cement Friendly Relations.

Washington, March 9.—"My mission to the United States is to help cement new ties of friendship," said Senor Don Ramon Pina, the new Spanish minister, in an interview last evening. "I have not come here," continued the minister, "to remind the American government that it defeated us in a conflict, but I have come on a mission to help both countries live down the unpleasant past." When his attention was called to a recent communication Admiral Dewey addressed to a correspondent in which the hero of Manila bay said that he had won his victory over the Spanish fleet by "divine aid," Senor Pina said:

"Please do not consider me irreverent, but if Admiral Dewey won his victory over the fleet of our navy in Manila bay by 'divine aid,' I think it must have been the god of war—the aid that iron gave him in conquering wood."

Senor Pina said that his country had prospered greatly since the war, and intimated that defeat by America really developed in a benefit to it, rather than a disadvantage. "It caused the people to awake to the realization," he said, "that they must be up and doing to keep pace with the times, particularly with American progress and following this both political and commercial conditions have greatly improved."

Senor Pina is the first Spanish minister to Washington since the retirement of Senor Ojeda in 1905. Since that time the legation has been in charge of Luis Pastor, the first secretary of the legation.

CHINESE LABOR DROPPED

Matter Not Being Considered at Present.

Washington, March 8.—Frederick Morse, of the American-China company, and Julian Rubens, who have submitted proposals to the isthmian canal commission to supply Chinese laborers for the isthmian canal work, have addressed an inquiry to Secretary Taft as to the decision of the department upon their bids which have been pending since last fall. Action has been deferred upon these bids because the administration was not certain that the work would be done by contract or continued under government management. Meanwhile the bidders have become impatient and Mr. Morse himself called on Secretary Taft yesterday with the result that they went to the White House and discussed the matter with the President.

Later the following statement was given out at the war department:

"In view of the changes which have taken place in the management on the isthmian the persons making the bids for Chinese labor, which have been long pending, have been notified that no action will be taken in respect to them; that they are released from any obligations under their bids, and that if occasion should arise for a renewal of bids for Chinese labor they will be notified."

TARIFF AND THE JAPANESE

These Will Engage President's Attention Soon.

Washington, March 9.—Within the coming two weeks President Roosevelt expects to give attention to the German tariff question and to the Japanese situation. Already he has had several talks with Secretary Root and Mr. North, who was at the head of the American delegation which went to Germany last winter to conduct negotiations with that government on the German tariff question. The details of those conferences have been laid before the President and some announcement as to what, if anything, is to be done by this government, is expected soon.

ARCHIE IS DOING WELL.

President's Son Continues to Improve.

Washington, March 11.—Archie Roosevelt's condition continues favorable. It was said at the White House at 9 o'clock this morning that he had a good night and was doing splendidly.

Free to the Ruptured

Simple Home Cure that Anyone Can Use Without Pain, Danger or Loss of Time from Work

SENT FREE TO ALL

I cure rupture without operation, pain danger or loss of time. When I say cure, I do not mean hold, but a cure that stays cured and does away with trusses for all time.

To convince you and your ruptured friends that my Discovery actually cures I want you to test it without one cent expense to yourself. Remember, I am not trying to sell you a truss, but I offer you an absolute, perfect and permanent cure that means freedom from pain and suffering, a largely increased physical and mental vigor, a fuller enjoyment of life's blessings and years of comfort and satisfaction added to the length of your life. Don't send any money, simply fill out the coupon below, indicate on the diagram the location of the rupture, and mail it to me. Don't neglect this important matter a single day or continue to be tortured any longer by cheap, ready-made trusses.

My remarkable offer is the fairest ever made and should be taken advantage of immediately by all rupture sufferers.

Free Treatment Coupon

Mark on the diagram the location of the rupture, answer the questions and mail this to Dr. W. S. RICE, 496 Main Street, Adams, N. Y.

Age _____
Time Ruptured? _____
Does Rupture pain? _____
Do you wear a truss? _____
Name _____
Address _____

RAW MATERIAL IMPORTS

Figures Show Good Gain Up to January.

Copper Imports Were $23,000,000, Raw Cotton and Pig Iron $8,000,000 Each

Washington, March 11.—A statement issued by the bureau of statistics shows that the importations of manufacturers' materials continue to increase. The value of the imports of raw materials for use in manufactures in the seven months ending with January, 1907, was $262,000,000, against $223,000,000 in the same months of last year, while manufactures imported for further use in manufacturing amounted to $158,000,000, against $123,000,000 in the corresponding period of last year. Crude materials formed 32.2 per cent of the total imports for use in manufacturing and imports for further use in manufacturing 19.5 per cent. Cement imports aggregated $47,000,000; copper, $23,500,000; raw cotton, $8,500,000; uncut diamonds, $7,000,000; diamonds cut but not set, nearly $15,000,000; fiber, $24,333,000; hides and skins, $45,000,000; India rubber, $32,000,000; pig iron, $8,300,000; silk, $44,500,000; pig tin, nearly $23,000,000.

In quantity cement imports aggregated 744,000,000 pounds; and wool 95,000,000 pounds. All of these items showed large increases except wool, which decreased over 5,000,000 pounds from the coresponding period of last year.

BROWNSVILLE HEARING ON

Senate Probe Resumes After a Recess.

Washington, March 11.—The inquiry by the senate committee on military affairs, into the facts connected with the affray at Brownsville, Texas, which resulted in the discharge without honor of a battalion of the 25th infantry, was resumed today after a ten days' recess. The members of the committee present were Senators Warren, chairman; Scott, Foraker, Lodge, Hemenway, Bulkeley, Warner, Foster, Pettus and Overman.

The committee was disappointed by the inability of any of the white officers of the negro soldiers to finish with the court-martial which is now progressing at San Antonio, Tex., in time to be here. White officers of the 26th infantry which preceded the 25th at Brownsville, reported to the committee and will be put on the stand to testify concerning the alleged antagonism of the citizens of Brownsville to any soldiers being located there.

The first witness today was Walker McCurdy, former quartermaster sergeant of company B. He had testified early in the hearing, but was recalled and Senator Warner cross-examined him sharply concerning the extra rifles in his charge which were said to be stored in tightly closed chests. He said today he did not know how many reserve guns were in the chests. Although he was on the stand more than an hour, nothing material was developed.

WHEAT IN FARMERS' HANDS

Amount Is 20,600,000 Bushels, 28 Per Cent of Crop.

Washington, March 11.—The crop reporting board of the bureau of statistics of the agricultural department reported today in a bulletin that the amount of wheat remaining in farmers' hands on March 1 was 206,644,000 bushels, or 28.1 per cent. of last year's crop, as compared with 158,403,000 bushels, or 22.9 per cent. of the crop of 1905 on hand March 1, 1906.

The amount of corn on March 1 was 1,298,000,000 bushels, or 44.3 per cent. of last year's crop. Of oats there were on hand 884,461,000 bushels, or 39.8 per cent. of last year's crop.

RURAL MAIL ROUTE REPORT

37,323 Routes Are Now in Operation.

Washington, March 8.—The report on the operation of the rural delivery service up to March 1, 1907, made public today by the fourth assistant postmaster general shows that the total number of petitions received up to that date was 59,920, upon which 15,701 adverse reports have been made and there are now in operation 37,323 routes on which 37,174 regular rural letter carries are employed.

On March 1 of last year there were pending 3,130 petitions. During the year 2,693 petitions were filed, making a total of 5,823 petitions handled and now only 1,705 are pending. Of this number 284 have been favorably acted upon and ordered established, leaving the net number of petitions pending 1,411.

WILL ATTEND EXPOSITION

President Likely to Go to Jamestown April 26.

Washington, March 9.—It is probable that President Roosevelt will make the trip to Jamestown to attend the opening of the exposition there on April 26, on the converted yacht Mayflower or on the Dolphin. In that event he will leave Washington on the afternoon of April 25, and steam down the Potomac and Chesapeake bay, reaching Jamestown in the morning. President Tucker, of the exposition company, was at the White House today to consult with the officials about the arrangements for the trip.

STATESMEN AT THE FRONT

Honduras President and Ministers With Army.

Washington, March 9.—The president of Honduras and all of his cabinet members excepting the minister of public works, are at the front engaged in the war with Nicaragua. The minister of public works is at Tegucigalpa in charge of government affairs. A dispatch making this announcement was received today by the state department from Philip Brown, secretary to the American legation to Honduras and Guatemala. Mr. Brown's dispatch was from Amapala and stated that he was then starting for Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras. Mr. Brown has been in Guatemala for some time, but is now on his way to Honduras to look after American interests there.

TIMBER KING IS MISSING

Billionaire Weyerhauser Lost in California.

Los Angeles, March 11.—Frederick Weyerhauser, the timber king, who is said to tower away above Rockefeller in wealth, is lost somewhere between Santa Barbara and Los Angeles. He passed through San Francisco incog and is known to have passed through Santa Barbara bound for Los Angeles about noon Friday. Since then his movements have been an impenetrable mystery. He is not at any of the leading hotels of Los Angeles or Pasadena, and his lieutenants are mystified.

The Southern Pacific officials have been appealed to, every trainman has been notified to look out, and every operator has been given instructions to notify headquarters of any trace of the missing man.

The billionaire is 73 years old and his disappearance may be a purposeful one—at any rate he has caused much alarm here. Robert L. McCormick, his right-hand man, is not with him on this trip, which makes the case more remarkable. When Weyerhauser left Minneapolis some weeks ago it was with the intention of inspecting his forests in the west.

SOUL WEIGHS AN OUNCE

So Says Dr. MacDougal, of Haverhill.

Experimenters Declare That Vital Spark Occupies Space in Body.

Boston, March 11.—That the human soul does exist is the conclusion of five Massachusetts physicians who for six years have been conducting a series of remarkable experiments undertaken with the object of demonstrating from a physical standpoint whether or not there is such a thing. The experiments were carried on in a sanitarium in this state, and have been kept secret until some actual results could be shown. Now it is believed something decisive has been produced.

The results obtained are known in all its details to but a half dozen scientists aside from the experimenters, although it is planned to make the whole discovery public in the near future.

The physicians claim that through their researches the human soul has at last been catalogued upon scientific principles, just as are the heart, the kidneys, the stomach and all vital organs of the body—as an actual material thing; that when this soul flits from the body it diminishes the weight of the body by a certain measureable amount, and that the amount can be weighed in actual pounds or fractions of pounds.

Every known test has been made which would be in any way likely to disprove the facts. Instead of doing this, each test has added to the confirmation of results which were obtained when the first experiment was made.

The difference between the weight of the live human body and the body a moment after death, or when the soul has quitted it, was found to be from one-half ounce to one ounce, and to this it is said there can be no other possible solution than that this is the weight of the human soul.

In every case the loss was shown after all known scientific deductions, such as the loss of respiratory air, of moisture and of all excretions and secretions of the body has been taken into consideration.

In order that the physicians might ascertain accurately that this unaccountable loss was not due to some peculiar physical characteristic of sex, both men and women have been subjects of the experiments.

In nearly all cases under test diminishment took place upon the instant life ceased to exist, although in one case there was a delay of nearly a minute, believed to be due to the sluggishness of that particular soul in realizing that its physical fetters had been broken.

The method of finding this result, as followed by the doctors, was to place the dying patients in bed upon one of the platforms of scales made expressly for the experiments and then to balance this weight by placing an equal weight in the opposite platform. These scales were so delicately constructed as to be sensitive to a weight of less than one-tenth of an ounce.

Dr. Duncan MacDougal, of Haverhill, is one of the physicians who conducted the experiments. He expressed surprise and annoyance when asked concerning the tests, but since a part of the story had gotten out, he consented to go somewhat into detail. Dr. MacDougal believes in neither spiritualism nor mysterious psychic phenomena, except as they can be dealt with by science, and he preludes his statement with the declaration that his experiments were made purely with the idea of establishing scientific facts.

"During my practice among hospital patients and in being present at the bedside of many dying patients, my curiosity was aroused as to whether there might be some material change discoverable by actual tests which would throw a new light upon the mystery of the flight of life," he said.

"When a person dies the current belief is that the spirit or soul continues to live.

"My first thought was: Has continued consciousness and personal individuality an existence? Can it exist in space as—nothing? It is known as a force—as a personality real and actual. It is impossible to think of it as not occupying space. It must be a space occupying body.

"With that granted the next query was: Has it weight? Was it gravitated matter or some other form of unknown definition?

"Forthwith, I began my experiments.

"Four other physicians under my direction made the first test upon a patient dying with tuberculosis. This man was one of the ordinary type of the usual American temperament.

"We placed him, a few hours preceding death, upon a scale platform, which I had constructed and which was accurately balanced.

"Four hours later, with five doctors in attendance, he died.

"The instant life ceased the opposite scale pan fell with a suddenness that was astonishing—as if something had been lifted suddenly from its body. Immediately all the usual deductions were made for physical loss of weight, and it was discovered that there was still a full ounce of weight unaccounted for.

"My fellow physicians were mystified and only half convinced. I myself had grave doubts that our calculations were correct.

"As a result of this doubt, I submitted another subject afflicted with the same disease and nearing death, to the same experiment. The result was the same. The instant the heart ceased to beat, there was the sudden and almost uncanny diminishment in weight.

"As experimenters, each physician in attendance made figures of his own concerning the loss, and, at a consultation, these figures were compared. The unaccountable loss continued to be shown.

"The question then arose as to what the loss meant. It was a loss of substance which could be obtained in known figures, which was also such a singular appreciable loss as to place it beyond all doubt that it might be due to an error in calculation.

"The two separate differences obtained corresponded, each being of about an ounce.

"The third subject was that of a man of larger physical build, with a pronounced sluggish temperament.

"When life ceased for a full minute there appeared to be no change in weight. Then suddenly the same thing happened that had occurred in the other cases. There was a sudden diminishment in weight, which was found to be the same as that of the preceding experiments.

"I believe that in this case, that of a phlegmatic man slow of thought and action, the soul remained suspended in the body after death, during the minute that elapsed before it came to the consciousness of its freedom. There is no other way of accounting for it, and it is what might be expected to happen in a man of the subject's temperament.

"Three other cases were tried, including that of a woman, and in each, it was established that a weight of from one-half to a full ounce departed from the body at the moment of expiration. In nearly every experiment each physician made his own figures and then a comparison of results followed.

"Every test was made to disprove as well as prove the peculiar results, but always with the same definite and marked change.

"Thus it appears that the soul must be some space-occupying body, either of gravitated or some other form of matter which has weight."

COMMERCIAL MEN IN CUBA

Francis Says Panama Is Good Investment.

Havana, March 9.—The members of the Commercial clubs of Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland and St. Louis arrived here yesterday overland from Santiago, having stopped off at Matanzas on the way. The members of these clubs have been visiting the Isthmus of Panama and some of the West India islands on the steamer Prinz Joachim. The merchants of Santiago entertained the visitors after which the party was taken in automobiles through the city.

The American club of Havana gave a reception in their honor last night, and several other entertainments for them have been planned.

Governor Magoon received the commercial men today.

All the members of the party are well, and they all speak with enthusiasm regarding the progress of the work on the Panama canal. David R. F. Francis, of St. Louis, said in this connection:

"The price paid for the canal is the best investment the United States ever made."

All the members of the party are convinced that the lock system of canal is the best.

The Prinz Joachim will leave here tomorrow morning for New York.

MAY TEST THE NEW LAW

Threat to Bring the Two-Cent Fare Into Court.

Railroads Claim New Law in Nebraska Is Confiscatory—Praise Wisconsin Solons.

Omaha, March 11.—It was authoritatively announced today in a private report of official character from Chicago that the railroads of Nebraska will contest the two-cent fare law which the legislature enacted a week ago, and the governor signed last Wednesday at midnight, placing it in effect at once. The roads will contest the validity of the new law on the ground that it is confiscatory.

Manager Biddle Talks.

Chicago, March 11.—W. B. Biddle, traffic manager of the Rock Island-Frisco system, said he would not be surprised if the railroads should take the question of reduced passenger fares into the courts.

"I know this matter has been discussed informally," he said, "but I am not prepared to say that any definite line of action has been determined upon. The action of the Nebraska legislature placed us at a serious inconvenience. We did not have time to revise our rates. All we could do was to notify our agents of the passage of the law and instruct them to conform with its provisions in computing fares in Nebraska. In that territory the cost of operation is much greater than it is in the east, and there are other conditions with which we have to contend, that the legislature of several states seem not to have taken into consideration. Look what they did in Wisconsin. It is only an example of what should be done in every commonwealth. A committee was appointed to inquire into the advisability of enacting a 2-cent fare law. It continued its investigation eight months and reported that a 2-cent law in Wisconsin would be unjust."

P. S. Eustis, passenger traffic manager of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, said a thorough system of accounting has been inaugurated to show the precise earnings under the new law. A strict accounting of earnings will be kept and comparisons with the revenue of preceding years will be made.

NEW PORTO RICO HEAD

Regis Henri Post Hails From Bayport, L. I.

He's a Harvard Man and Noted as Wing Shot and Yachtsman.

New York, March 8.—Regis Henri Post, governor of Porto Rico, has been secretary of Porto Rico since 1904, having served the previous year as auditor. He is a son of Albert Kintzing Post, and was born in Bellport, Long Island, on January 28, 1870. He prepared for college at St. Mark's school, Southboro, Mass., and was graduated from Harvard in the class of '91, afterward studying law at the University of New York. Mr. Post belongs to an old Long Island family, being descended from the Posts who settled in Southampton in 1640. He is a resident of Bayport, Long Island, where he has spent his summers since

REGIS HENRI POST.

1890, taking an active interest in local affairs. He served for several years as a member of the Suffolk county Republican committee and represented the Second district of the county in the assembly in 1899 and 1900. He has large property interests in Bayport, was chief of the local fire department and a trustee of the Bayport Free school. His interest in the school is said to have been so great that he has been known to take the place of the principal in an emergency, and to carry on the work of the institution.

Mr. Post is well known as a yachtsman, and owns the cruising yacht Showandsee, on which he entertained President Roosevelt on a cruise in the Great South Bay, some years ago. He also owns the racing yachts Constance and Howaboutit, and is a member of the Penataquit, Corinthian and Seawanhaka yacht clubs. Mr. Post is likewise a noted wing shot, and belongs to the South Side Sportsmen's club. In New York he is a member of the Union and Harvard clubs and in Albany of the Fort William club.

In 1895 Mr. Port married Miss Carolyn Beatrice Post, daughter of H. A. V. Post, of Babylon, Long Island.

NEW TEMPERANCE MOVE

Cleveland People Want Saloons Declared Nuisances.

Cleveland, March 8.—Cleveland temperance people, acting under advice of former Judge Thomas K. Dissette, are preparing to have saloons declared nuisances and abolished. The case here will be the beginning of a battle that will extend throughout the United States, and it will, if successful, force national prohibition.

The recent decision of Judge Samuel R. Artman, of the circuit court at Lebanon, Ind., that the state has no right to grant liquor licenses, will be used as a basis for suits to be entered by the Clevelanders. The Indiana case was brought by Charles E. Newlin, of Indianapolis, to prevent the granting of a license to Albert Soltau. Judge Artman, in effect, ruled that the license could not be granted, on the grounds that the state had no right to permit anything contrary to the best interests or health of the people.

The saloon interests did not appeal from the decision. It is the intention now of the prohibitionists in Indiana to start another suit before a judge supposed to be antagonistic to the prohibition side, and then, in case of defeat, to carry the case up for a decisive ruling.

BIG ESTATE IS DIVIDED

Jury Breaks Will That Cut Off One Son.

Battle Creek, Mich., March 8.—The will of the late David Shepard, involving an estate valued at half a million dollars, was last night declared invalid. The jury took seven hours to reach a decision after a trial lasting six weeks. Mr. Shepard's will practically cut off his son Alfred and left his property to his son Freedom G. Shepard. Alfred Shepard contested and the jury decided that David Shepard was mentally incompetent to make a will, and that undue influence was exercised over him by Freedom G. Shepard.

GREATER PITTSBURG WINS

Consolidation With Allegheny Is Held Valid.

Philadelphia, March 11.—The state supreme court today affirmed the judgment of the superior court, permitting the consolidation of Pittsburg and Allegheny City.

The case has been fought from the lower courts, the opponents of Greater Pittsburg claiming that the legislative act providing for the consolidation to be unconstitutional.

The superior court affirmed the decision of the Pittsburg courts that the act was constitutional.

SUGAR TRUST IS SUED

$30,000,000 Damages Asked Under Sherman Law.

Dummy Directors, Owned by Trust, Never Allowed a Wheel to Turn.

New York, March 9.—A suit asking for $10,000,000 actual and $30,000,000 tentative damages was commenced yesterday afternoon in the United States circuit court by the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining company against the American Sugar Refining company; H. O. Havemeyer, its president; John C. Parsons, the corporation's counsel, and Gustav L. Kissel, Walter D. Robinson, George L. Trigg and Morris J. Werner. The action grows out of the failure of Adolph Segal in Philadelphia, where bankruptcy involving millions was one of the financial sensations of last year, coupled as it was with the death of Bank President Frank S. Hipple, of Philadelphia.

The complaint alleges that the defendants in violation of the Sherman anti-trust act, conspired to prevent the plaintiff corporation from engaging in the refining of sugar, and actually did succeed in preventing it from operating its plant. Because of all this, it is claimed, the plaintiff suffered an actual monetary loss of $10,000,000 and the federal statutes permit the plaintiff to sue for treble damages.

The complaint states that the plaintiff was capitalized at $5,000,000, and had in December of 1903 erected in Philadelphia a sugar refinery and was ready to begin operations. On December 20, 1903, the complaint alleges a meeting of the refinery's board of directors was held at which the defendants, Kissel, Robinson Trigg and Werner, who comprised a majority of the board, were present. A resolution was adopted, it is claimed, to the effect that the plant should not be run, and no proceedings looking toward the commencement of operations should be taken without further orders of the board of directors. Through the complete and absolute control of the board, which it is charged the defendant directors had, the refinery has been kept closed and thereby prevented from becoming a competitor of the sugar trust.

The complaint alleges that Adolph Segal, promoter of the Philadelphia refinery, was "decoyed" into the power of the "trust" by Gustav E. Kissel, of New York, who procured a loan of $1,250,000 for Segal on condition that Kissel have control of a majority of the stock of the company and be given the power to name four of the seven directors. This having been agreed to, Kissell, who was acting under the direction of John E. Parsons for the defendant corporation, put four of the clerks in his banking house in as directors of the company and had them adopt the resolution which kept the refinery closed.

When Segal finally awakened to the true condition of affairs, it is asserted, he went to Kissel with the amount of the loan and offered him a bonus of $100,000 besides, but Kissel would not receive it. Consequently the new refinery in Philadelphia, which was capable of putting out 4,000 barrels of refined sugar a day, has never turned a wheel, it is declared.

George H. Earle, receiver for the Philadelphia company, it is said is now the moving force behind the action.

PERKINS RETURNS CASH

New York Life Gets Back Campaign Donation.

New York, March 8.—George W. Perkins, former first vice president of the New York Life Insurance company, and now a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., has sent to the New York Life his personal check for $54,019.19 to reimburse the company for the Republican campaign contribution made from its funds in 1904, in connection with which Mr. Perkins recently was made defendant on a charge of larceny. Announcement of the restitution of the principal of $48,500 and interest was made by President Alexander E. Orr, of the New York Life, to whom Mr. Perkins, before leaving on a trip to the south addressed a letter inclosing the check. President Orr also gave out the letter. In it Mr. Perkins declares that in dismissing the criminal proceedings against him the court intimated that the campaign contribution was not of proper corporate purpose. He again asserts that he was acting upon the request of the then president of the New York Life when he advanced the money for the campaign contribution in 1904, and says that when the then president of the company reimbursed him there was no thought on the part of either of any personal advantage, but a belief that they were acting for the "best and broadest interest of the policyholders, both at home and abroad."

QUAKER CAPITOL PROBE

Charges of Big Graft Up for Hearing.

Four Millions of This Sum Is Said to Represent Overcharge.

Harrisburg, March 11.—The legislative inquiry into the new state capitol contracts and accounts was begun here today. The investigation grew out of allegations made during the last state campaign that there was gross extravagance, overcharges and duplication of items in the ornamentations and equipment of the building.

The capitol was built under the direction of a capitol building committee at a cost of $4,000,000. It was furnished and equipped by the board of public grounds and buildings at a cost of nearly $3,000,000. The board under the law is composed of the governor, auditor general and state treasurer. The members of the board when the contracts were given out were Governor Pennypacker, Auditor General Snyder and State Treasurer Mathews, all Republicans. Mr. Mathews was succeeded by W. H. Berry, Democrat, a year ago. Mr. Berry, who probably will be one of the most important witnesses, claims the overcharges in the furnishings exceed $4,000,000. Berry has refused to pay several bills contracted by the board before he became a member on the ground that they are exorbitant and excessive.

ROAD MAKERS MEET.

Pittsburg, March 11.—Delegates from all parts of the country arrived today to take part in the convention of the American Road Makers' association which opens in this city tomorrow. The convention, it is said, will be the largest of its kind ever held in the United States, and the speakers who will be heard during the three days' sessions of the gathering will include the most notable men of America who have taken up the crusade for good roads. Governors from a number of states will head their delegations, while many congressmen, senators, mayors of cities, directors of public works and other city officials will be in attendance.

BOSTON TOO CHILLY.

Boston, March 11.—There is apt to be a shortage in molasses in Boston unless there is a break in the cold weather very soon.

The British tank steamer Russian Prince arrived here over a week ago from Havana with 750,000 gallons of molasses, and ever since she has been tied up at a dock awaiting a spell of warm weather. The severe cold has congealed the Russian prince's cargo to such an extent that the pumps are unable to work it out.

FOUND DEAD IN BED!

Mr. John C. Harris, a prosperous young farmer of Chambersburg, N. Y., went to bed last Thursday night feeling as well as usual. Next morning his wife found him dead in bed beside her! Was it murder? Yes and no. No, because he died from so-called natural causes—yes, because for months he'd known that he had heart disease, and that sudden death might come from the least overexertion, or by sleeping on his left side, and this last proved too true!

And yet this bright, intelligent, young man, with everything to live for, would not listen to reason — either to his doctor or to the earnest pleadings of his wife to do something.

"It don't amount to anything," he'd say, "only a little palpitation. It's my stomach, I think. It will go away of itself." But delay cost his life! Was not this self murder?

This case is only one; sixty thousand people die yearly of Heart Disease! Six in every ten have it. Many don't know it, they think it's something else and doctor the stomach, kidneys, female organs, etc., and get no better; and a good many who do know think it can't be cured. Now, Heart Disease is just as curable as any other disease; we have proved this fully by curing over a hundred and thirty thousand cases! Many of these were the most chronic, serious, complicated kind, in which all other remedies and doctors had failed, and hope seemed gone, but our treatment cured them quickly and to stay cured! In very many cases of Heart Disease the Nerves and Stomach are affected also, and in such it is useless to treat the heart alone, and one reason why our treatment cures is because it sets the stomach right, removes constipation, steadies and revitalizes the nerves and builds up the whole system, besides strengthening, controlling and curing the heart. We can cure YOU! no matter how bad off, and to prove it we will send you by mail, postpaid, without any conditions, without any restrictions, and without any cost, a regular full-size treatment of Dr. Fuller's Heart and Nerve Cure, and his illustrated book, with which you will know your own case as well as any doctor. Both are free.

Understand, this is not a "sample" on "trial," but a regular full-size treatment. Neither is it a C. O. D. scheme or anything of the kind, nothing but a fair, square chance for you to fully test this grand treatment for yourself, in your own home, without cost. If you have one of the symptoms, Nervousness, Trembling, Twitching or Nightmare, Palpitation, Fluttering or Skipping Beats of the Heart, Short Breath, Fainting, Smothering, Choking, Numb or Sinking Spells, Dizziness, Nose-bleed, Swelling Legs, Asthma, Pain in Heart, Side or Shoulder-blade, your heart and nerves are surely wrong! Don't wait, but send now for the full free treatment and get well. Address The Heart Cure Co., 330 Masonic Building, Hallowell, Maine.

ENGINEERS GET INCREASE

Lake Shore and Employes Reach Basis of Settlement.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Conductors and Trainmen Demand Increased Wages.

Cleveland, March 9.—It was announced today that an agreement had been reported between Assistant General Manager D. C. Moon, of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad, and Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, respecting wages of the engineers in the employ of the Lake Shore. According to the information given out following the conference between Mr. Moon and Mr. Stone today, the agreement, which is to be submitted to a committee for ratification here next Monday, will provide for an increase of wages for the engineers ranging from sixteen to eighteen per cent. The increase will amount to a total of $100,000 a year.

Reject a Compromise.

Topeka, Kan., March 9.—Through representatives from all parts of the system, the conductors and trainmen of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad today voted not to accept the compromise of ten-hour day and a ten per cent increase in wages offered by the western railways at a recent meeting in Chicago. The men, however, modified their demand and now ask for a nine-hour day and a twelve per cent increase in pay. The original demand was for a fifteen per cent increase and an eight-hour day.

General Manager J. E. Hurley, of the Santa Fe, states that the company would not concede the modified demand of the men, but was willing to arbitrate.

"Katy" Men May Strike.

Parsons, Kan., March 9.—At a meeting of representatives of the orders of the conductors and trainmen of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway, held here, it was voted to strike in case the officials of that system refuse the men's demand for an increase in wages. This action marks the first bolt on any of the forty-nine roads which took part in the recent conference at Chicago.

EDDY PAPERS ARE SERVED

Concord Defendants Formally Notified of Suit.

Concord, N. H., March 9.—The papers in the suit in equity brought against leaders of the Christian Science church for an accounting of the funds of Mrs. Mary Baker Glover Eddy were served today on the defendants resident in Concord. The printing of the papers was completed last night and they were given to High Sheriff George A. S. Kimball. The Concord defendants are Calvin A. Frye, Mrs. Eddy's secretary; Lewis C. Strang, assistant secretary; Prof. Herman Hering, first reader of the Christian Science church here, and Rev. Irving C. Tomlinson.

Former Mayor Nathaniel E. Martin, of counsel for the petitioners, said last night that no decision had been reached as yet as to when service will be made on the other defendants living in Boston, Chicago and Fall River. Another conference of counsel will be held, he said, before action is taken in relation to the service of these persons.

HUSTLING DRESS FOR MEN

Englishman Invents a New Time Saving Garb.

London, March 9.—Edgar Jephson, of Wenbley, Middlesex, is the latest British dress reformer. He has invented a hustling suit for men in a hurry. Its main usefulness lies in the fact that it can be put on and taken off in record time.

In appearance it differs from conventional attire only when seen from behind, but it is so distinctive from this point of view that when Mr. Jephson first wore it in public he was subjected to outspoken criticism.

Nevertheless the brave reformer ventured to walk on the Strand in the suit. Its novel feature consists of combining the jacket and trousers, the latter being fastened by concealed buttons to the waist of the jacket behind.

Mr. Jephson says that as a walking or working suit it is incomparable and that it is also more stylish than the present mode. He proposes to extend the idea to evening dress, but doubts whether it ever will be popular because it is so useful.

ZION'S FOUNDER IS DEAD

Deposed and Deserted, Dowie Dies Almost Alone.

"Elijah, the Restorer," Could Not Heal Himself, Though He Was but 60 Years Old.

Chicago, March 9.—John Alexander Dowie died at 7:40 this morning at Shiloh House, Zion City. There were present with him when he died only Judge D. N. Barnes and two personal attendants. It had been Dowie's custom to hold religious services every Sunday afternoon in the parlor of Shiloh house. About 350 of his original followers remained faithful and attended these services. Dowie always wore his apostolic robes and made a characteristic address. Five weeks ago these meetings ceased, and Dowie appeared no longer in public. The Sunday meetings, however, were still held by his adherents.

Since that time Dowie had gradually been failing. Yesterday afternoon, however, there were no indications of approaching death. He received a few followers, and prayed for

JOHN ALEXANDER DOWIE.

some people. His condition seemed to be about the same as for the last two or three weeks. One of the attendants remained with him until midnight, and was relieved by the other attendants. Shortly before 1 o'clock this morning Dowie became delirious, and his talk was the same as at a religious meeting in the days of his prime. He denounced people with the oldtime vigor, ordered the guards to throw out disturbers, and acted just as he had on so many previous occasions. He gradually became weaker and weaker, and the attendant telephoned for Judge Barnes, who reached Shiloh house at 7 a. m. Forty minutes later Dowie died.

No arrangements have yet been made for the funeral. The death of Dowie was unexpected. A large number of followers and others gathered at Shiloh house. Mrs. Dowie, Judge Dowie, the prophet's father, and his son, who are at "Ben McDhu," Mich., have been notified, and are expected at Zion City today. Judge Barnes, who was at the bedside of Dowie, is a member of Voliva's council, but remained friendly to Dowie, believing him to be insane and not responsible for his action. Dowie's wife, father and son held the same view, and it is therefore believed, though they were estranged, that they will attend the funeral.

John Alexander Dowie was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, May 25, 1847. In 1860 his parents removed to Adelaide, Australia, where for seven years the youth was clerk in a business house. Here Dowie developed the commercial instinct that served him so well later in life. He saved enough money during this period to return to Edinburgh at the age of 20 to take a five years' course in theology and the arts. He became a master of Greek and Hebrew, and cultivated a literary taste that resulted in after years in a library of 10,000 volumes, with which he was thoroughly familiar. Six years of denominational activity wearied Dowie, who longed for a wider field of operation. He forsook his church and in 1878 went to Melbourne, where he set up a Free Christian Tabernacle—the first of its kind—and organized a divine healing association, which afterwards became international in character. He became president of this association and gained fame by going out into the country during the prevalence of putrid fever and apparently effecting many cures by prayer and the laying on of hands.

After ten years in Melbourne Dowie decided to remove to England, where his association had a number of branches, but the fates took him across the Pacific, and his announced intention of making Great Britain world headquarters was never carried out.

Dowie landed in San Francisco in 1888, needing money. He needed $250 and had just told his wife he had "Asked God for it," he said, when a man he had not seen in months came along and put the amount in his hand. That was the starting point in his wonderful money getting career in the western world. Two years of wandering along the California coast followed, and then in 1890 "Dr." Dowie, his wife, his son Alexander John Gladstone Dowie and his daughter Esther arrived in Chicago, which was to be the big theatre for his great work.

During the next five years Dowie was arrested at least a hundred times for violation of the city ordinances relating to the care of the sick, but the more trouble that was made for him the more he prospered in reality. Branch churches were established in other cities; a large hospital for the healing of the sick was built in Chicago and a college for the training of missionaries was organized; a printing plant put in operation and a bank was also started. The Christian Catholic Church in Zion City, the outgrowth of the original International Divine healing association was formally organized in February, 1896, Dowie becoming general overseer; four years afterwards Dowie, before a large audience in the Auditorium theatre, announced that he was Elijah, the restorer, spoken of in Malachi.

This assumption of Biblican personality created even more of a sensation among his followers than any of the worldly successes of the prophet. Previous to this Dowie had marked out his plans for Zion City, the crowning effort of his life. Six thousand acres of land were purchased or secured by option and in August of 1901, the first building was erected in Zion City, which a year later had a population of 10,000. In Zion City as well as the church, Dowie was supreme. The title of the six thousand acres bought with the money of the sect rested in him. Lots were leased, not sold. Running for 999 years, these leases were filled with the following restrictions: "The premises shall never be used for a slaughter house, saloon or beer garden, tobacco store, opium joint, theatre, gambling establishment, dance hall, circus, pharmacy, drug store, office or residence of a practicing physician or surgeon, place for selling pork, or secret meeting place."

In December of 1903 Zion City was placed under control of a federal receivership, which was dissolved a week later on Dowie's presentation of ability to pay dollar for dollar for all indebtedness. At that time Dowie estimated the value of his holdings in Zion City at $25,000,000; since then the values of the lace factory, the other industries and holdings in Zion City are believed to have increased to $28,000,000. Eighteen months ago Dowie began the promotion of a second Zion City in Mexico. While engaged in this undertaking, his health failed, and he went to Jamaica shortly before Christmas, 1905, for his health. While there he suffered a stroke of paralysis, from which he never fully recovered. It was at this time that he appointed Wilbur Elen Voliva his first lieutenant and general overseer of the church. A month after Voliva took charge in Zion City, he, by a power of attorney vested in him by Dowie, had all the property belonging to

WARSHIP IS BLOWN UP

Iena's Magazines Set Off by Own Torpedo.

Debris of the Wreck Scattered Along the Dock; Shells Fly Through the Air.

Toulon, France, March 12.—A powder magazine on board the French battleship Iena, blew up today, while the vessel was in the Missiessy dock, owing to the explosion of a compressed air torpedo. It is reported that the casualties number between 200 and 300.

There were about 630 officers and men on board the Iena at the time of the disaster, but many of them jumped into the water.

The Iena was undergoing an inspection of her machinery when the explosion occurred. The concussion caused by the explosion of a compressed air torpedo set fire to the after powder magazine, blowing up the whole after part of the vessel up.

The Iena was flying the flag of Rear Admiral Manceron, commander of one of the divisions of the Mediterranean squadron. The commander of the vessel was Captain Adigard.

Further explosions on the Iena occur every moment and debris is flying over the dockyard for a distance of five hundred yards. The windows of the workshops around the scence of the explosion are all broken.

The electric wires flash in the fuses and then break down all about the Missiessy dock.

A shell weighing twenty pounds was hurled a quarter of a mile before striking and sinking into the ground.

A complete panic prevails among the employes of the arsenal, who were returning to work from lunch when the powder magazine of the Iena blew up, and many of them made a rush toward the Missiessy dock, whence clouds of thick smoke were arising. No one seemed to know what had happened until someone shouted:

"The Iena has blown up."

An officer then peremptorily called out: "Save yourselves," and all the workmen and others made a rush for the nearest exit from the arsenal.

The officials declare that the magazines of the Iena were completely filled with explosives and that the recurrent detonations indicate that they are all on fire. As this bulletin is filed the explosions are becoming more frequent. The extent of the loss of life has not yet been ascertained.

Squads of workmen and sailors approached the scene of the disaster at the peril of their lives and as they neared the Iena's dock they could dimly observe through dense smoke human remains flying constantly in the air, following further explosions on the doomed vessel which presented a terrifying spectacle and caused the arsenal employes to wring their hands with horror.

Suddenly blackened forms with haggard eyes rushed madly through the lines of spectators, not knowing where they were fleeing.

CASIMIR-PERIER IS DEAD

Ex-President of France Passes Away at Paris.

Stormy Career of Statesman Ended With His Resignation During Dreyfus Difficulty.

Paris, March 12.—M. Casimir-Perier, ex-president of France, died today.

Jean Paul Pierre Casimir-Perier was the son and grandson of statesmen. His father, Auguste Casimir-Perier, was minister of the interior in 1871, and his grandfather was leader of the opposition when Louis Philippe ascended the throne, and afterwards was premier.

The ex-president was born November 8, 1847. He distinguished himself in civil and military life, and in the summer of 1894 he was elected president of the republic, immediately after the assassination of President Carnot. He was not popular owing to his opposition to the agencies which threatened the national security, and was openly insulted in every possible manner. Serious differences arose between M. Casimir-Perier and his supporters, and eventually, January 15, 1895, he resigned, having held the presidency about six months and a half. It was asserted that his action was condemned by the whole of Europe. During the Zola trial it developed that the real reason for Casimir-Perier's resignation was the fact that his cabinet concealed material facts of policy from him, so that he nearly found himself in a serious quarrel with Germany, owing to his ignorance of the Dreyfus scandal. It was even said that private documents on the Dreyfus affair from the German ambassador to Paris to his emperor had been abstracted and photographed while on their way to Berlin, and it was added that in order to disassociate himself from such acts and to prevent the possibility of war, Casimir-Perier retired from the presidency and from political life.

TEXAS KEEPS THE LAND

Old Claim Dismissed by Supreme Court.

Washington, March 12.—The case of Garza and others vs. the State of Texas involving title to about 30,000 acres of land in West county, Texas, was dismissed by the supreme court of the United States yesterday for want of jurisdiction. The land in dispute was part of the old Spanish grant made to Joaquin Garlas in 1804. It lies on the east bank of the Rio Grande forty miles from Laredo, and Garza and other settlers based their claims on that concession. The state claimed the tract as a part of its school land. The effect of the dismissal is favorable to the state.

THIEF WILL BE WEALTHY

Government Couldn't Find the Owners of $200,000.

Seattle, Wash., March 8.—When George Edwards Adams, a self-confessed embezzler from the United States assay office, gets out of the penitentiary at McNeil's Island six years hence, he will be a wealthy man, having saved about $200,000 out of his peculations of gold dust from Alaska miners.

The government is in a peculiar position regarding Adams' case. Prosecution was brought against the man and the government has been acting as a collector for the miners who were defrauded. With practically all claims filed, only $43,200 has been claimed, and the remainder the government cannot hold, although upward of $250,000 in gold dust was stolen by Adams.

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EMPIRE FIBRE COMPANY,

17 STATE ST., NEW YORK.

MORGAN SEES PRESIDENT

Begs Him to Stem Tide of Hostile Legislation.

They Wish to Prove to the Public That They Will Obey the Law.

Washington, March 12.—J. Pierpont Morgan, the New York financier, came to Washington in his private car last night and went immediately to the White House where he was in conference with President Roosevelt for more than two hours. The object of Mr. Morgan's visit was to urge the President to take some action to "allay the public anxiety now threatening to obstruct railroad investments and construction." Mr. Morgan pointed out to the President that the financial interests of the country are greatly alarmed at the attitude of the administration toward corporations and particularly the railroads.

At Mr. Morgan's earnest request President Rooseevlt has agreed to have a conference with four leading railroad presidents, Messrs. McCrea, of the Pennsylvania; Newman, of the New York Central; Mellen, of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, and Hughitt, of the Chicago & Northwestern, to determine if some agreement can be reached as to the relations between the railroads and the administration. It is probably that E. H. Harriman, head of the Harriman lines, may also participate in the conference, which, it is understood, will take place at the White House some time the latter part of this week.

After boarding his train shortly after midnight to return to New York Mr. Morgan dictated to the Associated Press the following statement:

"At the request of many business men, before leaving for Europe, I came to Washington to see the President to discuss the present business situation particularly as affecting the railroads. I suggested to the President that it would be greatly in the public interest if he would see Mr. McCrea, Mr. Newman, Mr. Mellen and Mr. Hughitt and confer with them as to what steps might be taken to allay the public anxiety now threatening to obstruct railroad investments and construction so much needed and to allay the public anxiety as to the relations between the railroads and the government. The President said he would be glad to see the gentlemen named with this end in view."

B. P. Yoakum, chairman of the board of directors of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad, who had an interview with President Roosevelt and members of the interstate commerce commission yesterday regarding the railroad situation, told President Roosevelt that the agitation and legislation in various states regarding two-cent fares and the reduction in freight rates have made it almost impossible for the railroads to negotiate loans on their securities. He declared that "the railroad men are willing that the supervision of the railroads be centralized in the national government."

"That," he added, "would restore confidence and give the people to understand that the railroads wish to observe the laws and it would stop the hostile legislation in various states."

YES, SHE WANTED A HAT

Colorado Farmer Certainly Good to His Wife.

Chicago, March 12—Mrs. Sophie Wambaugh, formerly Sophie Finlen, of Denver, Colo., who was married in court last Friday, after she had been arraigned on the charge of obtaining $3,000 from her prospective husband, William Wambaugh, disappeared yesterday after obtaining more than $3,000 from her husband.

Wambaugh reported to the police that he had gone to a department store with his wife and said that he entered a room to try on a pair of trousers he had purchased. His wife induced him to give her all the money he had, about $3,000 before entering the room, and said that she would wait until he came out. When he reappeared she was gone. He searched the store for an hour, and then reported the matter to the police.

Wambaugh is a farmer in Colorado, and Friday after his wedding he said that he and his wife were about to return there and live on his farm. Wambaugh told the police that he had spent more than $6,000 on his wife since he met her in Denver a week ago. This amount includes the $3,000 she has just obtained from him.

When asked by the police why he gave her such a large sum Wambaugh replied: "Well, she said she wanted to buy a hat."

TRYING TO FREE CHINAMAN

Peng Sho Yin Said to Have Been Born in America.

Cincinnati, March 12.—Asserting that Peng Sho Yin is being restrained of his liberty by the federal authorities, and that they have kept him in jail in Detroit since last November, Attorney W. F. Hemner, of Memphis, appeared before U. S. Circuit Judge Lurton today with an application for a writ of habeas corpus. Attorney Hemner says Peng Sho Yin was born in San Francisco in October, 1872, and was in China for education prior to his arrest in Detroit.

TAKES MODEL FROM OHIO

California Makes Anti-Trust Law Like Valentine One.

Sacramento, Cal., March 12.—The assembly passed Cartwright's anti-trust law, which it almost identical with the Ohio anti-trust law, yesterday. It is drastic in the penalties that it provides for violations and is sweeping in its definitions of what constitutes a trust. The bill now awaits the governor's approval.

185,000 ASK FOR PENSIONS

Applications Under New Law Are Numerous.

Washington, March 12.—Commissioner of Pensions Warner stated that 185,000 applications for pensions had been filed under the service pension law enacted during the last month of the session of congress just closed. The commissioner estimates that 300,000 applications will be received under the new law, which allows the granting of a pension for service in the Mexican and Civil wars at the rate of $12 a month to veterans 62 years of age; $15 to those 65, and $20 to those who are 70 years of age.

KNOXVILLE WENT DRY.

Knoxville, Tenn., March 12—Knoxville by a majority of nearly 2,000 votes decided that saloons must go yesterday. Under a state law granting incorporated cities the right to say whether they desire saloons, an election was held as an expression of sentiment. The result was a majority of 1,921 for temperance. Six months time will be allowed the saloons to close.

FOR PROHIBITION.

Guthrie, Okla., March 12.—State wide prohibition will be submitted as a separate constitutional provision to the people of the new state, the constitutional convention having adopted the proposal yesterday by a vote of 69 to 13.

State wide prohibition will become a part of the constitution if a majority of the votes cast on this separate issue are in favor of it.

TWO-CENT FARE.

Guthrie, Okla., March 8.—A two cent fare provision has been made part of the constitution of the new state of Oklahoma. It prohibits railroads from charging more than two cents a mile until otherwise provided by law, but excepts railroads which can show that they are losing money at the two-cent rate.

FALLS 40 FEET WITH AUTO

Car and Driver Plunge Down Elevator Shaft.

Cleveland, O., March 12.—An auto with a driver aboard plunged into an elevator shaft on the third floor of the Price Carriage company's garage, No. 1216 Huron road S. E., at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Machine and driver descended 40 feet. The machine was wrecked.

The driver, Louis F. Decker, No. 1223 Superior avenue N. E., was seriously, but not fatally injured.

Decker was at work making repairs on William Bingham's $5,000 Baker electric machine. He had finished his work with the exception of replacing the batteries and was about to run the machine to the battery room when the accident occurred.

The machinist was unaware that the controller was turned on. When he inserted the sparker plug the machine jumped forward at full speed, smashed through the gate into the big freight elevator shaft. Decker had no chance to escape. He grasped the cable, but was dragged down by the heavy car.

At the bottom of the pit was the elevator. The car struck the crossarm. Decker and the auto canopy were hurled on one side and the rest of the machine became wreckage on the other side.

Clarence Donnelly, foreman of the shop, and all of the workmen there, rushed to the elevator and extricated the injured man. Decker was removed to Cleveland general hospital in an ambulance.

KAISER'S GIFT TO ENGLAND

Heroic Statue of William of Orange His Idea.

Berlin, March 11.—A statue of William of Orange, who was William III of England, which the kaiser will present to King Edward, a bronze figure nine feet high, will be shipped in June, and an exact duplicate will be erected on the terrace of the royal palace at Berlin.

According to the Dusseldorf sculptor, Heinrich Baucke, who is making both statues, the kaiser first decided to send a duplicate to England when he saw the sculptor's rough sketch, exclaiming: "What a capital present that would make for England!"

His original idea was to send a miniature statue as a private present to King Edward, but the idea developed to sending a full-sized figure, which, in the words of the kaiser's written instructions, is intended "for the English nation." A miniature model was presented to Queen Wilhelmina on her last birthday.

Sculptor Baucke relates that the kaiser spent three-quarters of an hour in his studio on his first visit of inspection, criticising the details of the historical dress given to the figure. The emperor seized paper and pencil and drew a outline pose rapidly, filling in each detail as is the custom and explaining points with his usual vivacity. The kaiser, however, was careful to collect the papers on which his sketches were made and carried them away with him when leaving.

WAVED A RED TABLECLOTH

Woman Not Daunted by Color of Petticoat.

Winsted, Conn., March 12.—Mrs. Sylvester Rose, who lives beside the tracks of the Naugatuck division of the New York & New Haven railroad, is Winsted's most recent heroine.

She was sewing when she observed with one eye the lumber team of William Plaeffin stalled at a grade crossing, and with the other a train at high speed bearing down on it from around a curve.

The plucky little woman did not lose a moment. Having no red petticoat at hand, she seized a red tablecloth and waved it frantically at the engineer. Praeffin, who also saw her, unhitched his horses in record time.

Edward Brennan, the engineer of the train, was able to reduce his speed, but not to stop. His engine hit the stalled woodsled with a crash that threw half of the load in midair and reduced the other half to kindling.

Fortunately, the engine and cars remained on the rails. Engineer Brennan, whose nose was broken, praised Mrs. Rose for her quick wit.

RANGE WAR IN WYOMING

Cattlemen Again Killing Sheep by the Hundreds.

Sheridan, Wyo., March 9.—Northern Wyoming is again threatened with a range war between the cattle and sheep men. Closely following on the attack on the Wisner camp last week, in which 400 head of sheep were killed and the camp burned, comes the report of a greater outrage in Owl Creek county today.

The Hugh Dickey sheep camp was attacked by a band of twelve masked men, supposed to be in the employ of the cattlemen. The raiders drove off the sheep herders with threats of shooting, fired the camp outfit and then began shooting sheep. Out of a total of 8,000 sheep in the band, 4,000 have disappeared, supposed to have all been killed.

The cattlemen have marked out a "dead line" and the Dickey sheep were one mile over the dead line. The war will probably spread to other camps and further trouble occur.

CALIFORNIA STILL ACTING

Passes Two More Anti-Japanese Bills.

Sacramento, Cal., March 9.—The senate last night unanimously passed two bills bearing on the Japanese question. One bill limits the age of admittance of all children when first entering the primary schools to ten years except with the consent of superintendents of school boards of education and boards of trustees who may grant older children the privilege of entering primary grades for the first time. The bill applies with equal force to children of all races and amends the present statute authorizing the establishment of separate schools for Asiatics and Indians by including the word "Japan."

The other bill provides for the expression of the will and sentiment of the voters of California at the next election on the question of Asiatic immigration. A place is provided on the ballot where voters can vote for or against "Asiatic immigration."

DUCHESS IS TO LIVE HERE

Consuelo Engages Apartments in New York Hotel.

New York, March 6.—A. W. Eager, manager of the Hotel Martha, Washington, announced last night that a suite of rooms had been engaged at the hotel by the Duchess of Marlborough, formerly Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, and that she would occupy them on April 13.

Mr. Eager said that negotiations had been opened with representatives of the duchess sometime ago when she determined to live in this country, and that a suite of ten rooms had been assigned to her on the seventh floor.

Shortly after the announcement was made that the Marlboroughs had decided upon a separation, it was rumored that the duchess would return to America to make her home.

CONNOLLY QUITS THE NAVY

Author-Yeoman Was Found Out Too Soon.

Washington, March 11.—James B. Connolly, the author of sea tales, who enlisted in the navy as a second class yeoman about the first of the year so that he might get material for stories of the American naval service, has been honorably discharged. There was an understanding between Mr. Connolly and the navy department that he might leave the service before his two years' enlistment period had expired. He enlisted at the suggestion of President Roosevelt, who thought that the author might do for the American navy what Rudyard Kipling did for the British navy. The failure of Mr. Connolly was due to the fact that his identity became known to his shipmates on the battleship Alabama. They refused to fraternize with him and it was impossible for him to go ahead with his work under such circumstances. Mr. Connolly intended to remain unknown to the jackies with whom he was serving.

GENERAL BOOTH ARRIVES

Head of Salvation Army Lands in New York.

He Is on a World Tour at the Age of 78.

New York, March 6.—General William Booth, the aged leader of the Salvation Army arrived in this city yesterday afternoon on the steamer Minneapolis from London. He will spend two days here as the guest of his daughter, Commander Miss Eva Booth, who is in charge of the American work of the organization, and then will leave for Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Vancouver and Seattle, whence he will sail for Japan. After a short stay in that kingdom, he will go to India and thence return to England. In the fall he will again come to the United States, this time for a general tour of the country. His present visit is purely a private one and he will make no public address. During his stay in Ottawa he will be the guest of Earl Grey, the governor-general of Canada.

General Booth showed a remarkable vigor for a man who, on April 10, will celebrate the 78th anniversary of his birth. He declared he was in perfect health and that he had enjoyed his voyage, although it was a stormy one. He spoke enthusiastically of his several colonization projects after which he spoke of the success which has attended the founding of anti-suicide bureaus in many cities of England. The first five weeks of the work in London, he said, brought 500 cases. "They represented every walk and circumstances of life and we helped most of them," he asserted.

THE COURT FREED DAVIS

Chicago Theatre Ordinance Is Declared Invalid.

Danville, Ill., March 11.—Judge Kimbrough decided Saturday afternoon that the Chicago theatre ordinance, on which was based the trial of William J. Davis, charged with manslaughter, on account of the burning of the Iroquois theatre at Chicago, of which he was manager at the time, was invalid insofar as the prosecution of the case is concerned. The decision puts an end to the trial. The court rendered his decision following argument of counsel which consumed two days.

Following his decision the court called in the jury which had not been allowed to hear the arguments and directed the jurors to return a verdict of not guilty. This was done and the court directed the sheriff to release the defendant. This terminates any criminal action against Mr. Davis, on account of the Iroquois fire.

The Iroquois theatre was burned on the afternoon of December 30, 1903, while a matinee performance of Mr. Bluebeard, a musical comedy was being given. The theatre was filled mostly with women and children and 596 persons lost their lives either from suffocation or being trampled to death in the panic that followed the cry of "fire."

Early in 1904 Will J. Davis, manager of the theatre, was indicted on a charge of manslaughter, it being claimed that the management of the theatre was responsible for the large loss of life because of the lack of saftguards against such a catastrophe. After securing continuances from time to time for nearly two years, Mr. Davis secured a change of venue to Danville.

SOUVENIRS FOR SPOONER

He Takes Name Plates Attached to Desk.

Washington, March 11.—Senator John C. Spooner, of Wisconsin, whose resignation as a member of the upper house will become effective May 1, takes with him to private life two souvenirs that will doubtless be handed down to his posterity. When Mr. Spooner retired from the senate in 1891 the name plates attached to his desk on the floor of the seate and to his locker in the cloak room were put away in camphor balls by Alonzo Stewart, the assistant sergeant-at-arms, whose name, according to tradition, has been on the payroll of the senate since the time when Senators John Tyler, Morgan and Edmund Winston Pettus as boys played marbles on the streets of Selma, Ala. put

"Spooner will come back," said Stewart. "We'll use these name plates again."

After a hiatus of six years Mr. Spooner was returned to the senate, succeeding John M. Mitchell, a Democrat, who had supplanted him.

A day or so ago Mr. Stewart presented the plates to Senator Spooner. "I'll take them with me this time," said the senator. "I have made my farewell to the senate."

FAST TRAINS ANNULLED

First Move in Harriman's Retaliation Policy.

Omaha, Neb., March 11.—Pursuant to the prophesy made by Vice President Mohler, of the Union Pacific, some time ago, that the expenses of the passenger department of that road would be reduced if the two-cent railroad fare law should be placed in effect in this state, the Los Angeles limited trains, running between Chicago and Los Angeles, were annulled, beginning today.

The Los Angeles limited, east and west, were the fastest and finest trains on the overland system of the Harriman railroads. The trains were inaugurated December, 1905, and were patronized by a wealthy class of through passengers only.

NAVY CHEAPER THAN WAR

Beresford Takes Small Stock in Disarmament.

San Francisco, March 11.—Lord Charles Beresford, admiral of the British channel fleet, has arrived here on his return from Texas, where he has been settling the estate of his brother, the late Lord Delaval Beresford.

The admiral still believes in battleships in spite of the international project of disarmament.

"The people have become the arbiters of peace," he said in an interview yesterday. They realize the horrors of war and that battleships are cheaper than battles. War is no longer determined by parliament and potentates, and the people look upon the cost of battleships as an insurance rate. That is what I have always said, and I believe it still. I have told your people that."

WEALTHY, DIED IN SQUALOR

Mexican Woman Had Over a Million.

Mexico City, March 9.—An investigation by the police authorities has revealed that Miss Maria de Jesus Megrete, who died in a squalid boarding house in apparent poverty here a few days ago, possessed a big fortune. Concealed in her room was found $250,000 in gold hidalgos and notes and mortgages to the value of an additional $100,000.

An account book was also found which shows that she had on deposit in the Bank of Guatemala $30,000. Deeds to valuable property in Guatemala and Mexico were among her possessions. Her wealth is estimated at fully $1,000,000.

She was a sister of Gen. Pedro Romulo Megrete.

FAVORS DIRECT VOTE.

Indianapolis, March 11.—The Indiana legislature has adopted a concurrent resolution favoring the election of United States senators by popular vote. A concurrent resolution accepting the invitation of Virginia to participate in the Jamestown exposition and creating a commission of ten members to represent the state was also adopted.

COL. LAWSON DEAD.

Columbus, O., March 8.—Col. A. W. Lawson, who organized the first regiment in Ohio for the civil war, died at his home near Sunbury today. He was 80 years old.

MRS. HANNA'S SUIT FILED

Accuses Late Senator's Son of Cruelty.

Cleveland, O., March 6.—Suit for divorce was filed in common pleas court by Elizabeth Gordon Hanna, wife of Dan R. Hanna, only son of the late Senator Hanna, yesterday, as indicated would be done in previous dispatches to The Blade. Hanna is accused of gross neglect of duty, abandonment and extreme cruelty.

Mrs. Hanna asks for divorce, adequate alimony and the custody of her daughter, Elizabeth, aged five years.

The petition was sworn to before a notary in New York city under date of March 1. The plaintiff is Hanna's second wife, her first husband being Walter De S. Maud, an Englishman. She was divorced in 1900 and on Feb. 19 of the same year she was married to Dan Hanna. Hanna has also been married twice.

Dan Hanna's first marriage was to May Harrington. She obtained a divorce in 1898. She has since remarried.

Hanna's present wife has resided in New York since early last fall. She is the daughter of the late Charles W. Gordon, a millionaire, who bequeathed to the city of Cleveland Gordon park.

HE DENOUNCES LYNCHING

Former Governor of Virginia Says South Abhors It.

Cambridge, Mass., March 9.—A. J. Montague, formerly governor of Virginia, gave an address at Harvard university last night in which he touched on the subject of lynching in the south. He said in part: "Some of us are taught to favor lynching, and therefore to fear the strong arm of federal power. This barbaric malady will not be finally eradicated in America until the people exercise a self-restraint born of conviction and not of fear. In our system of government above all others, there is no place for private or personal vengeance. I think that a strong constabulary is the best school to teach the virtue of self-restraint and the beneficence of the law. I give it as my deliberate opinion, shared by the bulk of the law-abiding people of the south, that there is never an occasion where resort to lynch law is justifiable among civilized people. Such practices snap the fundamental bonds of society and will eventuate in a government as capricious and as self-relentless as that of wild beasts."

WAS ON THE LORD'S SIDE

So Thinks Dewey of His Work at Manila Bay.

Chardon, O., March 6.—Admiral Dewey, in reply to a letter from William P. Newberry, of this place, a relative of the Admiral, expresses his belief that the Lord was on the side of the United States in the battle at Manila. The admiral's letter in part is as follows:

"I have many times expressed the belief that in the Spanish-American war the United States was the instrument in the hands of God for punishing Spain for her centuries of tyranny, and that Spain's loss of power and dominion was part of His plans.

"Your conclusion that if the Divine will was being executed in the battle of Manila Bay the human agents must have been free from vengeful passions such as usually control men engaged in battle, is perfectly correct so far as it applies to me, and I know that many of the officers shared with me the feeling of regret that duty compelled us to take life.

"It is natural to suppose, however, that this feeling did not obtain to any extent among the enlisted men, in whose minds the uppermost idea was probably that of revenge for the death of their comrades who were killed in the Maine disaster."

TORTURED THE PRISONERS

Police of Riga Get Even for Many Assassinations.

St. Petersburg, March 9.—An official investigation of the report published in London last month of the torturing of political prisoners at Riga, Livonia, has confirmed the statements in regard to the brutal treatment of prisoners who were clubbed to death at the time of their arrest and during their examination by the police, who were said to have in this manner vented their hatred on the revolutionists and attempted to force confessions from them. The bitterness of the police is explained as being due to the ceaseless warfare waged by the revolutionists and others on the police during the past two years, in which period 111 policemen at Riga have been killed or wounded and pitched battles between the police and revolutionists are still of constant occurence.

GUTHRIE GETS THE PRIZE

Guessed Paid Admissions to St. Louis Fair.

St. Louis, March 8.—After two years of litigation decision was rendered yesterday by Judge McElhinney in the circuit court at Clayton, awarding to M. Logan Guthrie, of Fulton, Mo., the prize of $25,000 in a contest to the person who entered the nearest guess to the total number of paid admissions into the world's fair. Guthrie guessed 12,804,616, which was announced as the exact number of admissions. Several other claimants appeared and payment of the prize was held up pending settlement of the different claims. Guthrie instituted suit in 1905. Finally the other claimants dismissed their claims and the court awarded the money to Guthrie.

INDIANA ANTI-TRUST LAW

Legislature Passes Bill to Prevent Restraint of Trade.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 11.—The Hawkins anti-trust bill passed both houses of the legislature Saturday and went to the governor for signature. It provides against "Every harmful or unreasonable scheme, design, understanding, contract, combination in the form of a trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade, and adds the following section:

"Provided, however, that it shall be a good defense to any action growing out of any violation of the provisions of this act or of any other act, or the common law relating to the subject matter of the act, it the defendant shall plead, and by a fair preponderance of the evidence, prove that such violation is not in restraint of trade or commerce, or does not restrict trade or commerce or limit or reduce the production or increase or reduce the price of merchandise or any commodity, natural or artificial, or prevent competition in manufacture."

GLAD TO SEE HARRIMAN.

President Will Welcome Him Any Time.

Washington, March 8.—The President has not made any engagement for an interview with E. H. Harriman, president of the Union Pacific railroad, it was said at the White House today, but he will be glad to see him at any time he comes to Washington just as he is glad to see any one else. Some days ago Maxwell Evarts, one of Mr. Harriman's counsel, was at the White House and in response to inquiries as to whether the President would see Mr. Harriman he was given to understand that he would at any time.

SOUTH DAKOTA IN REFORM

State No Longer Haven for Divorce Seekers.

Pierre, S. D., March 7.—The house passed the senate divorce bill yesterday afternoon, requiring a residence of one year in the state and three months in the county, before beginning a divorce suit, with all hearings in open court. This law will stop the divorce industry of the state which has become distasteful to people of South Dakota.

CAN DAN PATCH PACE A MILE IN 1:54?

This Beautiful Picture In 6 Brilliant Colors Mailed to You Free.

A MARVELOUS PICTURE OF TWO WORLD CHAMPIONS

Dan Patch 1:55, The Pacing King, Cresceus 2:02¼, The Trotting King.

We have Large, Colored Lithographs of our World Famous Champion Stallions, Dan Patch 1:55 and Cresceus 2:02¼, in an Exciting Speed Contest. It is 16 by 21 inches and shows both horses as life-like as if you saw them racing. You can have one of these Large and Beautiful Colored Pictures of the Two Most Valuable Harness Horse Stallions and Champions of the World, Absolutely Free. We Prepay Postage. This cut is a reduced engraving of the Large Colored Lithograph we will send you free.

WRITE AT ONCE

1st, Name the paper in which you saw this offer. 2nd, State how much live stock you own.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A.

HIS TRAINER SAYS DAN WILL ASTONISH THE WORLD IN 1907. WATCH LEADING FAIRS.

THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS HARNESS HORSE FARM.

International Stock Food Farm of seven hundred acres, owned by M. W. Savage, is generally acknowledged to be the most famous harness horse farm in the world because it owns the Four World Champion Stallions, Dan Patch 1:55, Champion Pacer and Fastest Harness Horse in the world; Cresceus 2:02¼, the champion trotting stallion of the world; Arion 2:07¾, the champion 2 and 3-year-old trotting stallion to high wheel sulky; Direction 2:05¼, the champion 4-year-old trotting stallion. Also Roy Wilkes 2:08½, the first stallion to beat 2:10, and world's champion for four years. All of these stallions and the one hundred brood mares and their colts are fed "International Stock Food" every day. You are specially invited to visit this farm at Savage, 10 miles from Minneapolis, and see the every day, practical results of feeding International Stock Food. 25 Feeds for One Cent. We always welcome visitors.

MUST GO TO ST. LOUIS

Standard Oil Men Must Testify There.

St. Louis, March 7.—Decision was handed down in the United States circuit court today sustaining the order that nonresident witnesses must come here to testify. The decision was rendered in the case against the Standard Oil company and fifty other nonresident corporations and individuals, codefendants with the Waters-Pierce Oil company, in the suit filed by the government at the instance of President Roosevelt.

More than a month ago a motion was filed by the defendants to the effect that it was not in the jurisdiction of the St. Louis court to compel out-of-town witnesses to come here and testify in the suit. Arguments were heard before federal judges Sanborn, Hook, Adams and Vandevanter and the point at issue was taken under advisement.

Judge Sanborn wrote the opinion.

STROTHERS ARE ACQUITTED

Jury Finds Them Not Guilty of Murder.

Culpepper, Va., March 7.—After being out one hour and a half the jury in the case of James and Philip F. Strother, on trial for the murder of William F. Bywaters, returned a verdict of not guilty at 11:10 a. m.

The verdict was received with acclamation, the courtroom being crowded with friends of the brothers, who hastened to extend congratulations. Mrs. Bywaters was not in the courtroom when the verdict was announced.

When the effects of the critical moment passed, Judge Harrison addressed the jury as follows:

"Gentlemen of the jury, I thank you for a verdict which I think will be approved by the public. It is an established precedent in the state of Virginia that no man tried for defending the sanctity of his home should be found guilty."

After further words of approval from the bench, the jurymen left the courtroom, with the intention of going directly to their homes in Shenandoah county.

WANT A NATIVE SECRETARY

Porto Ricans Want to Demonstrate Ability.

San Juan, Porto Rico, March 8.—The Porto Ricans are desirous of having a native of the island appointed secretary of Porto Rico, to succeed Regis Henri Post, who has been appointed governor in succession to Beekman Winthrop. The house of delegates today sent the following message, signed by Jose de Diego, the speaker, to President Roosevelt, at Washington:

"The house of delegates unanimously request you to appoint a secretary of Porto Rico from among the natives of Poto Rico, thus giving us an opportunity to demonstrate our ability in self-government. Such an act of justice will be gratefully received by the whole country."

A GIFT TO FIGHT INDIANS

Alvarado Offers $10,000,000 to Kill Yaquis.

Galveston, March 7.—A special from Parral, Mexico, says that Pedro Alvarado, the rich mine owner, has offered the government $10,000,000 to be devoted to a campaign to rid Mexico of the bloodthirsty Yaqui Indians. Alvarado says Mexico can never progress as a nation until these redskins are exterminated.

He proposed equipping a regiment of picked fighters to run down the Yaquis. Alvarado is the man who offered to pay the Mexican debt two years ago.

A few months ago he gave $10,000,000 to the poor of Mexico. The new offer has been sent to President Diaz by a commissioner from Alvarado.

THE MARKETS.

The Grain Market.

Toledo, O., March 12.—Wheat was off slightly this morning, evidently from the effect of weak cables and the government crop report. The statistics give farmers credit of holding considerably more grain in store than has been estimated. Farm reserves of wheat and corn were heavy, but the quantity of oats is said to be especially great. There was a disposition on the part of some to discredit the effect of the government report. Cash opened ¼c off at 77¾c, but advanced to 78c early in the trading. May started ¼c down at 79⅞c. It went up to 80c soon after the opening. July opened ¼c higher at 80½c and gained ⅛c later. The distant future was at 80½c at the start and advanced to 80¾c, within ⅛c of yesterday's final.

Pounding by bears kept wheat down until late in the day, when a sharp break upward occurred. Conditions in Bulgaria, France, Hungary, Turkey and Russia were reported favorable. Damage reports from Oklahoma show that green bugs have worked up to the Kansas line. Some wheat knee high has been killed. An upturn in the market toward the close was caused by shorts covering on the strength of Minneapolis. Cash rallied and closed at 78¾c, a clear gain of ¾c over yesterday's finals. May showed a gain of ⅝c in closing at 78⅞. July closed at 81c and September at 81½c.

Despite sluggish trading in corn, the support appeared good on the breaks. The government crop report was credited with affecting the market to some extent. Cash opened unchanged to ¼c and held its own all morning. May was ¼c up on the opening, but soon reached to 47½c, the previous close. July was unchanged at 47⅜c at the start and remained the same throughout the early hours. September opened unchanged, but lost ⅛c later in the morning.

Corn was steady during the latter part of the session and closed practically the same as yesterday, with the exception of May, which was ⅛c up. The closes were: Cash 46½c, May 47⅝c, July 47⅜c, and September 48¼c.

Oats were comparatively steady in face of adverse reports. The cash demand was slow and the quotation was unchanged at the opening and during the morning at 44c. May opened steady at 42¾c, but fell back to 42½c later. July started firm at 38¾c. The distant month also began at 33½c, yesterday's close, and did not vary from the quotation during the early trading.

Oats declined on heavy selling and closed somewhat weaker than yesterday. The closes were: Cash 42½c, May 42¼c, July 38¾c, and September at 34c.

Clover seed was firm. Cash and March opened unchanged at $8.75. April was steady at $8.30 at the start, but advanced to $8.32½ soon after. October opened unchanged at $6.85. None of the options varied from the opening excepting April.

Clover seed was steady and firm. The shipments were small and the offerings light. Cash and March closed 2½c off at $8.72½. April was 2½c up at $8.32½ and October unchanged at $6.85.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Mr.12.	Mr.11.
Wheat—					
Cash	77¾	....	....	78¾	78
May	79⅝	80⅞	79¾	80⅞	80½
July	80⅝	81	80	81	80⅝
Sept	80⅝	81½	80	81½	80⅝
Corn—					
Cash	46½	....	....	46¼	46¼
May	47⅝	47⅝	47½	47⅝	47½
July	47¾	....	....	47¾	47¾
Sept	48¾	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼
Clover Seed—					
Cash	8.75	8.75	8.72½	8.72½	8.75
March	8.75	8.75	8.72½	8.72½	8.75
April	8.30	8.32½	8.30	8.32½	8.30
Oct	6.85	....	....	6.85	6.85
Rye—					
No. 1	....	....	....	....	72
No. 2	....	....	....	....	69
No. 3	....	....	....	....	68
Timothy—					
Prime	....	....	....	....	2.20
Alsike—					
Prime	....	....	....	7.65	7.65
March	....	....	....	7.65	7.65

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	77¼	78½	76⅞	78½	77⅜
July	78¼	79½	77⅞	79½	78⅜
Sept	78½	79⅝	78¼	79⅝	78⅜
Dec	79⅝	....	79⅜	....	....
Corn—					
May	46⅞	47¼	46⅞	47¼	47
July	46⅜	46¼	....	46½	46¼
Sept	46⅞	47	46⅝	46⅞	46⅜
Oats—					
May	41⅞	41⅞	40⅜	41⅝	41⅞
July	37¼	37⅜	36⅝	37⅜	47¼
Sept	32⅜	33	32½	33	32⅝

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
May	85¼	86	84⅝	86	85⅜
July	85⅝	86⅛	84⅝	86¼	85⅝
Corn—					
May	54⅜	54⅞	54⅜	54⅞	54⅜
July	54	54⅜	54	54⅜	54

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—			